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REACTION TO U.S. ARMS LIMITATION VIOLATION CHARGES

## Lomeyko Briefing on Violations

LD271251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 Feb 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] There was a briefing today in Moscow at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center for Soviet and foreign journalists. Comrade Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department, acquainted those assembled with a report from the Soviet Foreign Ministry on violations by the United States of its international obligations and attempts to conceal these violations with the help of groundless accusations against the Soviet Union. The USSR Foreign Ministry representative said in particular:

[Begin Lomeyko video recording] The Soviet Embassy in Washington recently made a representation to the U.S. State Department in connection with a slanderous campaign unleashed in the United States over another administration report to the U.S. Congress on violations of its international obligations which the USSR allegedly committed. The unproven and groundless claims contained in this report from the White House are resolutely rejected.

The report from the USSR Foreign Ministry cites several facts indicating that the United States is not fulfilling its obligations according to the SALT II accord and is taking steps to get around it by one means or another and, in general, indicating its scorn for its legal and moral and political obligations.

One cannot fail to be made cautious by the fact that the continuation of the above-mentioned line by Washington combined with attempts to cast doubt on the honesty of the Soviet side come precisely on the eve of talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva with the clear aim of poisoning from the very outset the atmosphere surrounding the talks and hampering businesslike and constructive examination of the problems to be tackled at them.

The USSR Foreign Ministry document points out that the United States must put an end to its practice of violating commitments it has made upon itself and turn its efforts to curbing the arms race. This obligation also arises from the Soviet-U.S. accord on holding talks in Geneva, every part of which must be strictly observed. The U.S. side must show an interest in the positive outcome of the talks no less than that shown by the Soviet side. [end video recording]

## Lomeyko on Helsinki Accords

LD271144 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, 27 Feb (TASS) -- Answering a question about other [as received] U.S. violations of its pledges, Vladimir Lomeyko referred, as an example, to the U.S. violations of the Helsinki accords.

The United States signed the Helsinki Final Act. It made a pledge to promote European peace and security, the drawing together of European states and cooperation between them, and the intensification, development, and strengthening of the detente process on the continent. The United States puts its signature to one thing, but does something quite different, grossly violating its obligations.

An increase in military tension in Europe, the deployment here of new first-strike nuclear weapons, attempts to question existing European realities, disorganization in moral trade, economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation in the region: All this is the American "contribution" to the development of the Helsinki process.

When asked what aims the United States is pursuing in making farfetched complaints against the USSR on the eve of the Geneva talks, the USSR Foreign Ministry representative said: "These ploys are clearly being employed by the U.S. side in order not just to poison the atmosphere of the talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva right from the outset, but to hamper a businesslike and constructive review of the problems that are to be tackled at them."

TASS Rebuttal To Charges

LD270908 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 27 Feb 85

["At the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 27 TASS -- A few days ago the USSR Embassy in Washington made a representation to the U.S. Department of State in connection with a slanderous campaign set off in the United States by another "report" of the administration to U.S. Congress, which alleged "violations" by the Soviet Union of its international obligations. The unsubstantiated and groundless charges contained in the White House "report" have been categorically rejected.

The American side has neither moral, nor formal right whatesoever to pose as a guardian of agreements, since its record of disregard for them in recent years has been a component of the U.S. policies and practices.

1. It is not for the first time that Washington, using all kinds of inventions, is attempting to cast aspersions on the consistent peace-loving policy of the USSR, to ascribe to the Soviet side nonexistent "violations" and "omissions" regarding compliance with arms limitation agreements. Such unseemly actions by the United States have already been properly characterized, in particular, in the Soviet aide-memoire published on January 30 and in the TASS statement of October 21, 1984. This new propaganda move by Washington demonstrates yet again that the U.S. Administration has been inventing "accusations" against Soviet policy to distract the attention of public opinion from unprecedented military programmes it is pursuing, from its policy of disrupting the system of arms limitations and measures to strengthen international security, the building of which took so many years.

2. The Washington talk of alleged Soviet "violations" is intended to camouflage the fact that the United States long ago set about to undermine the 1972 treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems -- a most important instrument of unlimited duration which made it possible to conclude the 1972 interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms as well as the SALT-2 treaty. This intention was, in fact, officially disclosed in connection with the announcement of "star wars" programme calling for the establishment of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements, which is prohibited by the 1972 treaty.

Things have gone beyond mere statements. In direct contravention to the clear provisions of the 1972 treaty, the United States has proceeeded full speed to developing mobile ABM radars, testing of the Minuteman type missiles for giving them ABM capabilities, developing multiple type warheads for ABM missiles, and deploying the "Pave Paws" radars to provide radar support for anti-ballistic missile defense of a greater part of the U.S. territory, and so forth.

Major industrial corporations and research centres in the United States are being involved in the plans for militarizing outer space. Enormous resources -- 26 billion dollars -- have been earmarked for these purposes. This is only a beginning. Total outlays for implementing the plans of an arms race in space strike weapons are to exceed one trillion dollars.

Washington can hardly fail to understand that carrying out the programme of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements would inevitably result in an uncontrolled arms race in every direction, make limitations, let alone reductions, of strategic offensive arms impossible, and would dramatically heighten the risk of nuclear war. In spite of this they stubbornly refuse to abandon the scheduled programmes, seeking to make them irreversible in order to deny the U.S. leaders freedom of choice for the decades to come. They would also like to impose the current diplomacy of force and the policy of militarism and arms race on the future generations.

What is more, attempts are also being made to involve the West European allies of the USA in the space adventure. Counting primarily on the support of Bonn, a front of proponents of transforming outer space into a springboard for aggression is being knocked together. This is how the NATO's unity and solidarity are seen in Washington. This is a far cry from vital interests of the peoples, including those of the countries which are allies of the United States.

3. The sole purpose of declarations by American representatives to the effect that strike weapons are defensive arms is to deceive people, conceal the desire to achieve military superiority, to obtain a possibility for delivering a nuclear strike with impunity. The futility of such plans in no way makes them less dangerous. And this should be clearly seen in order to preclude the irreparable.

It is not an accident that attempts are being made on the American side to shake loose in some way or other and then to wreck the ABM treaty which is of unlimited duration. No doubt, it is an obstacle to militarizing outer space, it stands in the way of those who are set on this inhuman and immoral task. By its attacks on the treaty Washington is seeking to torpedo the process of nuclear arms limitation and reduction altogether.

It is a firm stand of the Soviet Union that the ABM treaty should remain fully valid. This is the premise from which it proceeds in its practical actions. It is a fact that no amount of slander can disprove.

4. As to the SALT-2 treaty, Washington has refused to ratify that document altogether and has actually wrecked it, which in itself is a gross violation of universally recognized international norms. This action of the present administration is an affront to the entire world public opinion which highly appraised the SALT-2 treaty and rightly hoped that its entry into force would pave the way towards new effective agreements aimed at halting the arms race and reducing the threat of war.

Washington would not reckon with the interests of the peoples. And what is more, it has become clear now that its statements of intention to "refrain from actions" undermining the SALT-2 treaty were made but for the sake of form. The actual plan was different -- to circumvent the limitations established by the treaty, attempt to upset the parity recorded in it and obtain military advantage.

This has found its crudest and outrageous expression in the decision to start the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in some NATO countries. The Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles which are being deployed in Western Europe are strategic weapons. More than that, they are first strike systems. This is how Washington treats the obligations it assumed to limit offensive nuclear arms.

And it is by far not the only example of the U.S. side trying to circumvent or, in other words, violate the agreed provisions. It is also done through direct participation by the United States in building up and improving nuclear missiles systems of some NATO countries both through the transfer of such systems or their components and through providing technological information.

During the SALT-2 negotiations the U.S. side, like the Soviet side, acknowledged the need for limitations on long-range cruise missiles. Later, however, the U.S. started massive deployment of this dangerous new kind of strategic offensive arms and refused to impose any limitations on such cruise missiles.

5. Washington's true attitude to the obligations resulting from the SALT 2 treaty is also revealed in the fact that the draft defense budget for the fiscal year 1986 just submitted to Congress by the administration lays down plans for deploying strategic offensive weapons which, if implemented, would mean a radical U.S. break-out of the treaty limitations on ballistic missiles with multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles. They are trying to lecture others on the need to comply with international obligations while themselves actually preparing for yet another flagrant violation.

6. Another example is the 1974 treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests. The same line is evident here. The U.S. did sign the treaty but has been refusing to ratify it for eleven years now. The reason is simple: Washington obviously does not wish to put into effect the clear-cut and effective system of verification of the yields of tests which is provided for in the treaty. Indeed, such verification would become an obstacle for the Pentagon in carrying out tests of ever new nuclear devices which more often than not are accompanied by breaches of the agreed threshold of explosive yields and, in some cases, by ejections of radioactive substances into the atmosphere. In short, the United States refuses -- under all sorts of contrived pretexts -- to ratify the 1974 treaty, in order to avoid abiding by the constraints placed on underground nuclear explosions. In doing so, it also blocks the resumption of negotiations on a complete and general nuclear weapon test ban which are clearly and unambiguous mandated by the treaty.

7. An enormous threat to mankind is posed by such barbarous weapons of mass destruction as chemical weapons. The international community has outlawed chemical warfare in the 1925 Geneva protocol which has been strictly complied with in its entirety by the Soviet Union -- one of the first to acceed to that instrument. It took the United States fifty years just to ratify the Geneva protocol. In the meantime, U.S.-made chemical agents have killed and maimed thousands upon thousands of people in Indochina and have caused irreparable damage to the environment of that region. Many U.S. servicemen have also suffered from the chemical warfare conducted by the Pentagon in South East Asia at the orders of the administration.

Now again, while portraying itself a proponent of a ban on chemical weapons the United States is obstructing an international agreement in that regard. In the meantime chemical weapons are supplied to bands invading Afghanistan, and America is poised for chemical rearmament. Here again there is a clear contradiction between words and deeds, between U.S. obligations and Washington's practical actions aimed at grossly violating and circumventing those obligations.

8. The USA has affixed its signature to the Helsinki Final Act. Along with other states it has solemnly committed itself to promoting the cause of European peace and security, of bringing the European states closer together and enhancing their cooperation, as well as of deepening, developing and consolidating the process of detente on the continent.

What, however, has been the actual U.S. policy with regard to European affairs? Whipping up military tensions in Europe, deploying new first strike nuclear weapons in the region, trying to question the existing European realities, to disrupt and impede the normal course of trade, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation in the region -- such is the U.S. "contribution" to the development of the Helsinki process. Here again, the USA professes one thing but does something entirely different in flagrant violation of its commitments.

9. The above facts, the list of which could be continued, cannot but raise the question, and a major and principled one at that, as to Washington's good faith as regards the international obligations assumed.

The Soviet side has repeatedly drawn the attention of the U.S. Administration to the above-mentioned facts as well as to relating specific issues.

So far the U.S. side has provided no articulate answer to the questions raised. The publication of voluminous "reports" containing falsifications of the other side's policy cannot justify avoiding these issues.

The issues regarding compliance with the existing agreements on the limitation of strategic arms, if approached seriously, as the Soviet Union does, should be discussed not for the sake of dubious propaganda effects, but exclusively with a view of ensuring the normal functioning of these agreements and accords. The Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission was established, as is known, to provide a mechanism for this purpose. The Soviet side in the commission proceeds from the above-mentioned purpose, while the U.S. side takes a different approach, one devoid of elementary decency.

The Soviet Union strictly complies with its international obligations and the entire world knows it. No one will succeed in impairing the high prestige of the Soviet Union's policy.

10. One cannot but be put on guard by the fact that the U.S. side is resorting to such unseemly tactics just as the negotiations on nuclear and space weapons are about to start in Geneva, with the clear intent to poison from the outset the atmosphere surrounding those talks, to hamper businesslike and constructive consideration of the issues to be resolved.

If some in Washington believe that propaganda ploys can help shirk responsibility for the poor state of Soviet-American relations, for the lack of progress in limiting arms and reducing the threat of war, such beliefs are groundless. The United States will be well advised to give up the practice of violating the obligations assumed, and to turn its efforts to curbing the arms race.

This is required by the Soviet-American agreement on holding the negotiations in Geneva, and this agreement should be strictly implemented in all its components. The U.S. side should be no less interested in a positive outcome of the negotiations than the Soviet side.

The Soviet Union is ready to seek at the negotiations radical solutions which would prevent the arms race from spreading into outer space and would lead to its cessation on earth. A potential for resolving these tasks exists. It will take political will, readiness for reasonable compromises and a genuine desire to see stability and peace strengthened.

PERLE, BURT REMARKS ON MILITARY SUPERIORITY HIT

LD261923 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 26 TASS -- Ahead of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva the United States has mounted an anti-Soviet campaign so that, by grossly distorting the policy of the USSR, to "substantiate" its own policy that focusses in effect on gaining military superiority at any cost. The latest attacks on the Soviet Union were made by Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, and Richard Burt, assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs, who were both speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Judging by their statments, the incumbent administration has apparently decided that all means, even the most blatant lies, are good to justify its adventurist plans. Perle claimed, for example, that the Soviet Union pursued a massive and relentless arms build-up. He could not, of course, back up his charge with any real facts and so had to use only his own falsified statisfical "computations". Perle also contended, in defiance of any logic, that the extension of the arms race to outer space under Ronald Reagan's "strategic defense initiative" would "facilitate a transition to arms control agreements" that would be based on the principle of mutual assured survival rather than mutual assured destruction.

Claiming that the Reagan Administration "enthusiastically adheres" to the principle of equality, Perle said further that the United States would not repeat the mistakes of 1972 and 1979 when, as is known, the Soviet-U.S. ABM and SALT-2 treaties were signed. These agreements are based exactly on the principle of the sides' equality and equal security, and this is precisely why they do not suit the Washington administration. The latter, unlike the Soviet Union, has long embarked on undermining them. What is the objective of Washington's policy? The naswer is contained in the statement of the asistant Pentagon chief who said that America should deal with the USSR from strength.

Slandering the USSR in just the same impudent manner, Burt contended categorically, for his part, that if there was someone to blame for the militarization of outer space, it was the Soviet Union itself. The absurdity of the claim is just amazing. Could it be that he does not know that it is not the Soviet Union but the United States that is now working feverishly towards building a huge ABM system with space-based elements, whose purpose is to ensure the United States the capability to deal the first nuclear strike? The United States has already staged tests of anti-satellite weapons and is exploiting the reusable space shuttle program for military purposes ever more actively. It is not the first time that Washington has had recourse to disinformation and slander in relation to the USSR. Their aim is clear -- from the outset of cast a shadow on the Geneva talks, dismantle the existing accords, and get another boost in the U.S. military budget through Congress.

Bogachev Criticizes Statements

LD262102 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 26 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, who has never bothered to conceal his hostile attitude to any agreements on lessening the threat of nuclear war, is now projecting an image of a peace-maker engaged in a search for ways of "facilitating a transition toward arms control agreements".

However, what looks as a metamorphosis in the view of an odious political figure of the United States, in reality turns out to be another propaganda ploy: Perle regards a "transition to agreements" possible only after the United States has built up its weapons systems in space.

Richard Perle's remarks at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee demonstrate that in pushing through its plans of preparations for "star wars", officials of the present U.S. Administration do not stop short at the use of most primitive methods of "brain-washing" even with regard to members of the Congress of the United States. Clearly underestimating the fact that U.S. senators are well-informed about the existing balance of forces of the USSR and the USA the Washington "No. 1 Hawk" tried to convince them that the Soviet Union had a "quantative advantage in military systems". Contradicting President Reagan himself, who said last fall that in terms of power the USSR and USA were almost equal. The assistant to the Pentagon chief said that the Soviet Union allegedly "has accumulated more and larger forces".

However, the most amazing paradox in Perle's remarks was the allegation that the United States "enthusiastically adheres" to the principle of equality in relations with the Soviet Union and at the same time manages to deal with the USSR "from the foundation of strength".

Recently Richard Perle denied press reports about alleged differences between himself and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt and indulgently "praised" Burt for not being much of a supporter of arms control. Clearly encouraged by the remark, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, speaking at the same hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, tried to live up to Pentagon's trust and said without feeling uneasy that it was the Soviet Union...which bore "responsibility" for militarization of outer space.

The unabashed propaganda comedy staged in the Capitol building in Washington on the eve of the negotiations between the USSR and USA at Geneva raises doubts about the sincerity of the present Washington administration which stated in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement of January 8 of its readiness to "prevent an arms race in space and terminate it on earth".

BURLATSKIY PREVIEWS UPCOMING ARMS TALKS

PM271003 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Feb 85 pp 14, 15

[Article by political observer Fedor Burlatskiy: "In the Name of Mankind; Soviet-American Talks on Nuclear and Space Weapons Open in Geneva 12 March"]

[Text] It would be an understatement to say that the world public's attention is focused on these talks. Actually, there has not been an international event so eagerly awaited in all corners of the globe for a long time. Yes, this time it really is the whole of mankind that is awaiting with bated breath the start of the talks and, most important of all, their favorable outcome and practical results.

K.U. Chernenko declared on behalf of the Soviet side: We want a real reduction of stockpiled weapons and, as a start, the destruction of a considerable proportion of them, instead of the development of more and more new weapons systems, be they in space or on earth, be they offensive or supposedly defensive means. Our ultimate goal in this is the total destruction of nuclear weapons everywhere on the planet and the total elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

A White House statement, issued after a conference with the U.S. delegation that is going to Geneva, claims that the United States "will have concrete ideas to put on the negotiating table."

Ah, well, let us be patient and wait for the talks to start. We soon will learn how serious these promises are. For the time being, let us to plunge into the torrent of passions raging around the forthcoming meeting.

Hopes or Illusions

We can judge how heated these passions have become by a fact that is almost without precedent. The British press is criticizing its prime minister not for, of all things ...softness, tractability toward the USSR, and excessive optimism in evaluating the possibilities of reaching accord at the talks. Could it be that the metal of which the "Iron Lady" is made has really started to melt?

London's authoritative THE TIMES carried an editorial entitled "Talks Without Illusions." It says: "It is highly surprising to hear Mrs Thatcher in Bonn describe 1985 as a 'year of decision in which East-West relations will be on the verge of a great step forward.' Such a statement suggests a misunderstanding of the potential 'pitfalls' in a resumption of arms talks. There is a colossal gap between the hopes the Soviet Union and the United States place on these talks, that Thatcher seems to be ignoring. Such an approach only stimulates Western opinion to a desire to conclude any treaty which would pay lip service to the idea that things are better, whereas the only safe and realiable attitude to adopt toward the question of East-West relations is one which recognizes the incompatibility of our two systems and the need therefore to be firm and unemotional in our relations with the East." Margaret Thatcher thus finds herself among the creators of illusions regarding relations between the two world systems. She is requested to maintain hardline positions and is instructed to uphold the West's ideological values at the talks....

What is the cause of such an unprecedented criticism of Britain's prime minister "from the right?" This is how the same newspaper explains it: "The Geneva process is doomed if the Russians decide that either the U.S. Administration or America's allies in Europe are desperate for a new arms treaty at any price. That is certainly not true of President Reagan. The choice individuals Shultz appointed to make up the delegation shows that the State Department gives greater recognition to Reagan's tenacity on this point than one would have suspected from the rumors reaching us from Washington since the election."

The mention of the U.S. delegation's composition calls for a more detailed examination of it. The question of who the U.S. Administration considers necessary to send to Geneva has, of course, nothing to do with us. But here is what the U.S. press writes on the subject. THE NEW YORK TIMES published an article by Leslie Gelb, entitled "The Delegation to the Arms Talks Speaks Without Words." "According to the general consensus," the newspaper writes, "this is a delegation whose composition brings to mind the intention to engage in persistent barter. The people chosen to bear the basic burden of this barter (a Democrat with uncompromising foreign policy views and a former Republican senator said to be a hardline conservative) do not have the reputation of arms control advocates. If Moscow does not meet them halfway or procrastinates, then, in the opinion of a number of administration officials, the new delegation, bearing in mind its relations with Congress and the public, will probably manage to blame Moscow for the failure.... Over the last 10 years Kampelman and Tower have been critical of arms control. Bearing in mind their view that the Russians have military superiority, they will obviously continue to seek substantial concessions from Moscow. Kampelman also supports the idea of using arms in space."

To engage in barter.... To blame the other side for failure.... To force Moscow to make concessions.... Let us hope the newspaper is mistaken. Is there any point in sending a delegation to Geneva if this is what it will bring along? Is this what A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz agreed upon last January? Has the White House learned nothing from the experience of the previous talks, which collapsed through the U.S. side's fault?

Actually, the British press had no reason to fear Margaret Thatcher's "tractability." During her stay in the United States, she declared total support for Washington's stance concerning the "defense initiative" and for President Reagan's military-political strategy as a whole. Yet I would like to speak in favor of the idea expressed earlier by Margaret Thatcher: The 1st year will be decisive for the Geneva talks. That period will show clearly how matters are progressing, and everything will depend on the sides' political will and on their readiness to agree on the basis of reasonable compromise. The Soviet Union has already repeatedly declared that it does have such a will. In regard to the United States, its stance probably also will be determined during this year. Many U.S. experts are justified in claiming that the U.S. President has substantial incentives to reach agreement at the Geneva talks during the next 1-2 years. This would give the Republicans a good chance to consolidate their positions for the mid-term Congressional elections and for the struggle for the seat in the White House in the 1988 elections. It is, however, difficult to say whether this motivation is strong enough to render the U.S. stance truly constructive.

"Star Wars" of Defense

The greatest difficulty at the talks -- and this is known to everyone and written about by everyone -- involves the White House's stance on the militarization of space. The U.S. President expressed a certain displeasure with the term "star wars" and requested that it be replaced by something more euphonious. So a new formula is beginning to emerge imperceptibly but very purposefully. So far, it has not been firmly established. Some speak of the DI -- defense initiative -- and others of the SDI -- strategic defense initiative. But what has really changed?

The nature of this threat was already considered and evaluated at sufficient depth and with due thoroughness not just in our own country, but also abroad and particularly in West European countries. The overwhelming majority of experts in all countries agree that this is a new, long-term round of the arms race, and that the development of ABM weapons and the "defense" system as a whole will lead to an acute destabilization and could provide a casus belli of a world conflict.

Even U.S. press organs which support the White House's "defense initiative" in principle cannot hide their grave doubts regarding the attempts to implement this system in practice, particularly regarding the effect this will have on the Geneva talks. The view expressed by S. Solarz, prominent member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in THE NEW YORK TIMES is typical in this respect. He calls on the United States to undertake a review of its strategy for the forthcoming talks and claims that without "certain changes in our positions... the chances of reaching agreement on arms control would be extremely limited." Proceeding from the categorically expressed wish of the President, who rejects limitations on space weapons research, S. Solarz suggests that a restriction on tests for deploying the "star wars" system is necessary for any agreement envisaging a reduction of strategic arms and medium-range weapons. "Without such a ban on the development of systems in the spirit of 'star wars' the Soviet Union will probably reject a reduction of offensive nuclear weapons. Moscow, fearing the consequences of U.S. technological superiority, will no doubt draw the conclusion that the interests of its security require a buildup of its nuclear arsenal, enabling it to overcome any defense systems we perhaps could deploy subsequently."

There is, however, a very simple question being asked by many people in the West, including the United States: What is the need for research into space weapons if there is no intention of either testing or deploying them? What is this, a game?

It is obvious to everyone that research in this sphere is just the first step. If it produces the slightest significant result, the next step will be taken. No one in the world is simple enough to believe that the White House will throw away tens of billions of dollars for the sake of pure curiosity.

The U.S. press is extremely disturbed by the negative reaction to the "star wars" program in West Europe. In an article entitled "France and 'Star Wars,'" THE WASHINGTON POST attempts to draw the White House's attention to French criticism of Reagan's strategic defense initiative. The French are "furiously clinging to" their status of an independent nuclear power, the newspaper notes, and to everything this means for themselves and for Europe's defense. Their argument against "star wars," furthermore, is approximately the same as that of Britain, another possessor of nuclear potential.

TIME magazine writes anxiously of the FRG's negative attitude toward the strategic defense initiative: "...Despite the assurances of support, doubts exist here concerning three dangers: If the Reagan project proves technologically feasible, which Bonn doubts, it would lead to different degrees of security for America and Europe and would consequently increase the danger of a limited nuclear war in Europe; Bonn feels that the other side will respond to the strategic defense initiative projects, even at the scientific research stage, by building up its nuclear arsenal. It will show even less readiness to reach agreements in other spheres, particularly in confidence-building measures, which Bonn considers very significant; the enormous costs of the strategic defense initiative, it is feared, will impose a heavy burden on the European allies who will have to find additional funds to strengthen the nuclear forces."

Detente or Confrontation

For my part, I would like to add the following point, which people in the West are not yet considering. What will be the immediate and long-term consequences of the so-called defense initiative for mutual relations between West and East and for the entire international climate?

I am profoundly convinced that the implementation of the "star wars" program, even if it only concentrates on research during the first few years, will without a doubt, cause an acute exacerbation of international tensions and confrontation between the two systems, making the rebirth of the "cold war" a reality. We can see how this program has already inflamed passions in world politics and public opinion. The next steps will be even more dramatic. The research into antisatellite weapons, conducted under conditions of absolute secrecy, will intensify mutual mistrust, acute suspicion regarding the results produced by the other side, and the quest for effective countermeasures -- in short, military competition will rise to a higher level.

Of course there are people in America who seek exactly this. One of them is Edward Teller, notorious as the "father" of the hydrogen bomb and a fierce supporter of the "star wars" program, who claims to have been the first to put this issue before the President. Answering an Italian newspaper's questions as to what might happen if ABM weapons were possessed not only by the United States but also by the Soviet Union, Teller said: "If the Russians also possess them, if they acquire them before us, or if theirs prove better than ours, that will be the end of us. If we are the first to reach the set goal, that will still not be the end for them."

So there you have it, the core of the entire "star wars" plan! There you have the real scheme, blurted out with the artlessness of a simpleton or an arrant scoundrel! In the hands of the Russians, "defensive" weapons become offensive. They undoubtedly condemn the West to total defeat. But in American hands, the very same weapon becomes a means of self-defense and peace.

Really, what shattering logic! What exceptional scientific intellect one must possess to reach such a mind-boggling conclusion! In the one instance ABM weapons are a shield, and in the other, a devastating sword. But are these not the same arguments, put forward by the same Edward Teller when he upheld the need to develop the hydrogen bomb in the struggle against Robert Oppenheimer? In America's hands the bomb is good, and in the USSR's hands it is evil....

Moreover, these people shamelessly claim that "defensive" weapons are more moral and ethical than offensive ones. It would be better if these 20th century alchemists were to keep silent about ethics, since they draw only one conclusion from their knowledge and experience -- death.

THE NEW YORK TIMES writes: "Official Pentagon and State Department spokesmen said that they are trying to formulate an approach toward the Western allies who, in their words, are developing an aversion to any involvement with nuclear weapons." And what other feelings can be generated by a bomb which is capable of instantaneously destroying several hundreds of thousands of people?

It must be said that the majority of U.S. physicists are resolutely against "star wars." In particular, they are correct in believing that the development of the laser bomb -- the basis of the "space defense" -- is yet another step along the path toward "nuclear gigantism" and that "the third generation of nuclear weapons opens the door to world war III in space." They describe the laser bomb as a "bomb packed with lies."

There is only one approach capable of creating conditions for a successful conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. This approach proceeds from the viewpoint of all mankind. This is actually the approach already, declared in the joint USSR-U.S. communique on the objectives and nature of the talks. It is an approach founded on both states' lofty sense of responsibility for preventing a war capable of destroying human life on earth. Any other approach, based on the positions of national egotism, the quest for benefits and advantages, and even more any attempt to use the talks as a cover for a new and even more dangerous round of the arms race, will doom them to failure.

The talks due to open in Geneva -- and this is what people all over the globe are counting on -- must be not a stage in the military rivalry, arm-twisting, and tug-of-war, but a step leading mankind away from nuclear catastrophe.

## CALL MADE FOR TOTAL NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY

PM261431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[B. Serov article: "Urgent Issue: To Place Nuclear Weapon Tests Under a Treaty Ban"]

[Text] The upcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on space and nuclear arms must be put on the right road, and a favorable atmosphere must be created for them. One of the immediate steps which could be taken for this is to resolve the question of totally ending nuclear weapon tests. The creation of new varieties of nuclear weapons and the qualitative improvement of existing varieties are connected with such tests. The emergence of new weapon types and systems threatens to destabilize the strategic situation. At the same time, the elaboration of agreements on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms is hampered. Therefore the ending of corresponding tests is essentially the key problem in the matter of the practical limitation of the production potential for new models of nuclear bombs and warheads. This measure would be an effective means of reducing the already great danger hanging over mankind and a means of cutting short the nuclear arms race.

Let us point out in passing that, because the testing of nuclear weapons is attended by great unproductive expenditure, its abandonment would make it possible to transfer substantial funds to development purposes. And, taking account of the fact that experimental nuclear explosions can pollute the environment and pose a danger to people, their cessation would also contribute to solving the global ecological problem.

A routine conference to examine the working of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, which was validated on 5 March 1970, will be held this year. In signing that treaty the parties to it adopted a pledge to hold talks in a spirit of goodwill on effective measures to end the nuclear arms race. One such measure was to be a ban on nuclear weapon tests.

It should be recalled that back in the fifties the mass movement for an end to dangerous experiments with nuclear weapons arose in various countries and began to gain strength. From the very beginning the Soviet Union was in the vanguard of that movement. Alone among all the nuclear states, it resolutely and firmly advocated ending nuclear arms tests. As a result, certain positive steps were taken in this direction. Thus, the 1963 Moscow Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water limited the potential for developing the most powerful new types of these weapons -- which also substantially reduced a dangerous source of radioactive pollution of the environment.

It is an authoritative and weighty agreement: Some 111 states are now parties to it. However, not all nuclear powers have subscribed to the treaty (China and France have still not signed it). Underground tests have also remained outside a treaty ban, and yet they make it possible to continue the modernization and buildup of nuclear arms.

The 1974 Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests could also have been a positive step. According to it, underground explosions with a yield of more than 150 kilotons are banned. It also provides for a limit on the number of tests. Another treaty, one on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, which rules out the possibility of their use to improve nuclear weapons and envisages a verification system elaborated in detail, was concluded between the USSR and the United States in 1976. The last two treaties were signed but have not been ratified, because the United States is still delaying their validation on farfetched pretexts.

On our country's initiative, talks began in 1977 between the USSR and the United States (Britain joined them later) with a view to concluding a treaty on the total ban of nuclear weapons tests. A considerable distance was traveled. Many important points were agreed upon. It seemed that the pen was poised to sign the treaty, as it were. The sharp U.S. shift toward stepping up war preparations, however, resulted in the talks being broken off by the Western participants at the concluding stage.

The prospect of ending nuclear weapon tests does not suit the present U.S. Administration. Hoping to achieve military superiority over the USSR, it perceives a test ban as a serious obstacle to implementing the program for a further buildup of its nuclear arsenal. Washington does not even hide the fact that it will continue tests in order to create new types of nuclear weapons and increase their lethal power, as if the colossal stocks already in existence are still inadequate and their destructive potential still too small. The U.S. underground nuclear test program is being stepped up. New warheads are being perfected at a Nevada test site, and various combat hardware models are being tested for resistance to nuclear explosion.

To camouflage (very clumsily, incidentally) its negati e attitude to a test ban, the United States usually refers to difficulties of verification. But these difficulties have been invented, and they are perfectly solvable on the basis of the existing proposals of the USSR and other countries. Incidentally, H. York, head of the U.S. delegation at the tripartite talks, which began in 1977, once admitted that the existence of political will would help to reach a verifiable agreement in less than 6 months. Even now the possibility of concluding such an agreement is acknowledged by certain U.S. politicians. Thus, B. Boxer and N. Mavroules, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, recently submitted for examination a draft joint resolution of both its houses which addressed to the President a demand to end nuclear weapons tests for a period of time and to begin talks on totally banning them.

The overwhelming majority of the world's states demand a ban on text explosions of nuclear weapons in all environments and for all time. Their will has been reflected in a number of UN decisions. However, the United States ignores them despite the fact that it is one of the parties to the 1963 Moscow treaty and adopted a pledge under the treaty to be guided by the desire "to achieve an end to all test explosions of nuclear weapons forever" and "to continue talks to that end."

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that the problem of banning nuclear weapon tests can be solved. Moreover, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out, it is one of the most easily solvable problems. Our country proposes accelerating the elaboration and conclusion of an international treaty for a total ban on nuclear weapon tests -- for which practical talks should be urgently begun at the Geneva disarmament conference.

Seeking to accelerate progress on this path, the USSR submitted the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on a Total Ban on Nuclear Weapon Tests" for examination to the UN General Assembly and the disarmament conference. This document takes account of everything positive achieved over the course of many years of discussing this problem. It also reflects the views of many states, in particular on questions of monitoring observance of the future treaty. This document is a good basis for quickly reaching an accord.

To create favorable conditions conducive to the elaboration of a treaty, the USSR also proposed that all nuclear powers, by way of displaying goodwill, declare a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, starting on a date agreed upon among them through to the conclusion of the treaty itself.

A radical solution to the problem of a total ban on nuclear weapons tests would also be promoted by the implementation of certain interim measures leading up to the planned goal. Thus, the Soviet Union has repeatedly declared its readiness to ratify on any day -- on a mutual basis -- the treaties concluded with the United States on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, and to resume the tripartite talks between the USSR, the United States, and Britain.

The question of prohibiting nuclear weapons tests rightly occupied a priority place at the 39th UN General Assembly Session, too. The overwhelming majority of states at the session advocated their immediate and unconditional cessation. But once again, as in previous years, the United States and its closest partner -- Britain -- voted against this.

The problem of prohibiting nuclear tests must be gotten out of the blind alley. The states which refuse to participate in talks on this problem or sabotage its resolution assume serious responsiblity before the whole world.

U.S. 'DECEPTION' OVER SDI CONCEPT CONDEMNED

PM261511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Kulik: "Deliberate Deception: That Is the Thrust of the Propaganda Campaign Unleashed in the United States Around the 'Star Wars' Program"]

[Text] The peace-endangering and costly White House "initiative" -- the creation of a broad-scale ABM system with space-based elements -- is being accompanied by a ferocious propaganda campaign and loud publicity. Both represent shameless speculation on man's psychologically natural desire to find protection against the all-destroying power of nuclear weapons. President Reagan claims that his program, which in the United States itself is termed the "star wars" program, aims to protect the U.S. population from a massive nuclear strike. How? "We intend," Defense Secretary Weinberger explains, "to engage in the development of a reliable system which would virtually neutralize all (read: Soviet -- S.K.) missiles" And Keyworth, the President's science adviser, is expatiating on some desire of his boss to achieve "a new stability based on making nuclear weapons obsolete."

You listen to these explanations and it is as though Reagan's plan were an alternative, and not, as it really is, an addition to the offensive nuclear arms race. It is under this propaganda guise that official Washington is presenting the ABM program in order to enlist the support not only of politicians but also of the U.S. public. The first thing that is apparent is the obvious contradiction between, on the one hand, expatriations on an "alternative" and, on the other, the forces buildup of the first-strike nuclear potential which is continuing in the United States.

The drafting of the program for the militarization of space has not hampered the implementation of the program to build up the offensive strategic triad -- the creation of MX ICBM's, sophisticated nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines, and B-1B and Stealth bombers. For instance, the Alaska -- the seventh nuclear-powered submarine, equipped with 24 sophisticated Trident missiles -- was launched in January. At the same time, first-strike Pershing II and cruise missiles continue to be deployed in a number of West European countries.

Under these conditions you can hear in Washington itself admissions which are totally at variance with the White House incumbent's propaganda directives. It was Keyworth again who was obliged to contradict himself: Nuclear weapons, he says, "will never disappear. They will continue to exist and to cause fear." One of the officials responsible for the "star wars" program, Cooper, director of the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency, admitted that "in the foreseeable future" he "can see no possibility of obviating the need for offensive missiles through the implementation of any ABM program."

And so, in accordance with the U.S. Administration's real designs, nuclear missile weapons and ABM weapons are designed to be mutually supplementary. In this connection it is appropriate to recall what Reagan said in his "star wars" speech in March of 1983. "I am well aware," he said at the time, "that defensive systems...create definite problems and obscurities. If they are combined with offensive systems, they can be viewed as a factor promoting an aggressive policy." That is the main point. It is highly notable that U.S. official propaganda now prefers not to mention these words from the President's speech.

The White House is placing its main emphasis on a different "trump card," an irresistible one, in its opinion.

It ascribes to ABM defense with space-based elements the potential for providing an "effective defense" for the U.S. population against a massive retaliatory nuclear strike. And this, frankly, profoundly phony thesis has been used and is being used to the utmost for the most implausible hypocritical and speculative arguments. Thus, it is being persistently suggested to the public that the U.S. "antimissile umbrella" will lead to the easing of the threat of a nuclear apocalypse.

But here too there has been a blunder. Many eminent Western scientists and specialists, including in the United States, argued persuasively that no scientific or technical ploys, no expenditure, can lead to the creation of an absolutely reliable ABM system with or without space-based elements. "The existence of space defense," Hart, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, stated, "will not provide the shield of which some people are dreaming. Rather, it will create a new arena for nuclear war and new opportunities and means for initiating such a war."

The commissions created by the administration under the chairmanship of Fletcher and Hoffman have been instructed to refute these and similar conclusions. A White House spokesman hastened to describe the reports prepared by the commission which, incidentally, have been classified, as evidence of "the possibility of implementing the President's plans." But, it emerged that the "secret" stamp concealed something else, quite far removed from the White House incumbent's "plans."

According to Western press reports, actually not a single one of the reports directly mentioned the possibility of gaining "absolute protection" for U.S. territory. On the contrary, Fletcher said that the concept of "absolute protection against nuclear weapons" does not exist at all.

But even that is not all. THE WASHINGTON POST reported that the conclusions of the Hoffman commission contain an important premise: In view of the unfeasible nature of creating a "reliable shield" for the country as a whole, it is "expedient" to create a limited ABM system for defending U.S. military complexes.

This, it turns out, is the real aim of the commission created so to speak as the "voice" of the White House itself: to cover U.S. offensive nuclear missile weapons. But what do Pentagon specialists think on this score? In the spring of 1984 the U.S. Senate held its first special hearings on Reagan's "defense initiative" which were addressed by defense under secretaries Ikle and DeLauer, Pentagon Advanced Research Projects Agency Director Cooper, and other high-ranking officials. The results of the hearings were summed up by the U.S. publication ARMS CONTROL TODAY: The President's initiative is designed to implement "limited" tasks and to defend not the U.S. population but "our missile silos," that is, first-strike offensive nuclear missile weapons.

After that the White House, despite tremendous efforts, did not succeed in halting what was literally an avalanche of testimony from high-ranking officials to the effect that it is possible to create only a "limited" ABM defense. General Abrahamson, responsible for fulfilling the "strategic defense initiative," began to cite as an argument in favor of creating this ABM defense its 25 percent or even 50 percent efficiency. On the basis of these admissions the U.S. press noted that this approach refutes publicity ploys regarding the creation of a system designed to "defend population centers and render nuclear weapons obsolete."

Thus there was revealed the unseemly picture that THE WASHINGTON POST accurately described as deception -- deception geared to misleading millions of Americans in order to seek approval for a sinister design: securing for offensive nuclear weapons a "space shield" under the cover of which it would be possible to attempt, while counting on impunity, to use these weapons for a surprise first strike.

"Well, what's so bad about defending missile silos?" representatives of the administration are asking disingenously, attempting to wriggle out of an awkward situation. Something not merely bad but even fatal is, with reason, seen in it by another U.S. paper -- the ST LOUIS POST-DISPATCH -- for example. The creation of such an ABM system would signify the preparation of the technical base for nuclear warfare, which in turn would make it possible to speak of nuclear war as "conceivable." "From here," the newspaper concludes, "it is but a step to 'legitimizing' the political decision to unleash a nuclear conflict."

It is no accident that well-known U.S. politicians and experts like Brzezinski, Jastrow, and Kampelman are making it clear that the aim of creating even a limited ABM defense with space-based elements should be the "neutralization" of a Soviet retaliatory strike.

That is the real worth of the hypocritical arguments that armaments in space will help "disarmament on earth." It is impossible now to resolve the nuclear arms problem in isolation from the prohibition of space armaments. Questions of space and nuclear armaments are organically interconnected and it is in a package that they should be viewed and resolved at negotiations. As is well known, the USSR and the United States have agreed that such negotiations will begin 12 March. The Soviet Union has frequently stressed that the aim of the talks should be not deception of the other partner and of public opinion, but the question for mutually acceptable solutions according with the interests of peace.

"We oppose the extension of the arms race into space so keenly," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed, "not because we would not be able to respond to these plans of Washington's. If we are compelled to do so, we will do everything, as has already happened frequently in the past, to protect our security and that of our allies and friends."

TALKS ON NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION HELD IN VIENNA

LD262256 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Vienna, 26 Feb (TASS) -- Bilateral consultations on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons were held from 18 to 26 February in Vienna between representatives of the Soviet Union and delegations from Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and a number of other states.

During the consultations there was an exchange of views on a wide range of problems connected with preventing the appearance of new countries possessing nuclear weapons. The general state of affairs in regard to the problem of ensuring the nonproliferation of this most dangerous weapon of mass destruction at the contemporary stage was reviewed. The need to strengthen the existing international system for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, was noted. The importance of appropriate measures now -- before the third conference to review the working of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, the basis of this system, which is to be held in Geneva in September this year -- was stressed.

Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy; Vladimir Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium and senior officials of relevant departments, took part in the consultations on the Soviet side. Other countries taking part in the consultations were represented by officials from foreign ministries and atomic energy agencies.

## CEMA SECRETARY SYCHEV DENIES ECONOMIC CRISIS

AU221208 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Feb 85 p 6

[Interview given by CEMA Secretary Professor Vyacheslav Sychev to NOVOSTI correspondent Pavel Shinkarenko: "Truth Against Fabrications;" date and place of interview not given; initial paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The fraternal CEMA member-countries have entered 1985 with a firmer economy and new possibilities of developing and deepening mutually beneficial cooperation. Very good prospects for this were established by the CEMA summit on the economy held last year and the two subsequent CEMA sessions.

It would be naive, however, to expect the enemies of socialism to approach the assessment of these events in an objective manner, Vyacheslav Sychev said in the opening part of the interview. The Western press has published a number of articles whose authors try to belittle the role of cooperation within CEMA and to twist the gist of socialist economic integration....

[Shinkarenko] One such example is an article in the American magazine NEWSEEEK. Evaluating the economic situation of the CEMA countries, its three authors -- R. Smith, D. Bernatan, and D. Stangley -- claim that the CEMA countries are going through "crisis," "economic stagnation," and "decline."

[Sychev] The problems and difficulties our countries have tograppe with cannot be described as a crisis nor can they be compared with the phenomena we observe in the West. Stagnation of many branches of the economy mass unemployment, growing taxes, restrictions of social programs -- all this is familiar to millions of working people in capitalist countries but completely nonexistent in the countries of the socialist community.

The crisis phenomena in the West do, of course, leave their mark in our countries. The socialist economy does not develop in isolation of the world economy. It is precisely due to the planned nature of the economy and mutual cooperation, as the documents of the Moscow summit stress, that it was possible in many branches to substantially mitigate the impact of the economic crisis in the capitalist world on the CEMA countries. That is why, to give an example, the growth rates of the countries of the community in the past 15 years have been twice as high as those of advanced capitalist countries. The CEMA countries account for 10 percent of the world's population, but they now produce about 25 percent of worldwide national income and more than one-third of worldwide industrial output. In the per capita production of many types of industrial goods, they have already surpassed advanced capitalist countries. The real income of the CEMA countries' population has increased 1.6 times since 1970.

All this, does not apply to the European socialist countries alone, but also to Vietnam , Cuba, and Mongolia, which joined CEMA later on. Taking advantage of the benefits of international socialist division of labor, these countries have achieved a very rapid pace of development.

[Shinkarenko] Bourgeois "critics" of socialism do not speak only of the economy, but also of mutual relations among CEMA countries. Bernard Marguerite of the French newspaper FIGARO, for example, writes that the socialist states "have not succeeded in implementing the benefits of integration." According to this journalist, the progress of integration is utterly insignificant....

[Sychev] Let us turn to the facts again.

In the last 15 years, that is, since the CEMA countries embarked on the path of developing socialist economic integration, their total national income has increased 1.8 times, and their industrial output has doubled. At the same time, the volume of their mutual trade has increased fivefold and amounts to R167 billion, which is more than 58 percent of their total foreign trade turnover. The share of finished products, especially machinery and complete installations, in the export of CEMA member-countries has been steadily growing. Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia, for example, deliver between 30 and 40 percent of their engineering production to the CEMA market. The countries of the community cover 99 percent of their import needs for bituminous coal, 93 percent of their import needs for natural gas, 73 percent of their import needs for crude oil, and some 70 percent of their import needs for machinery and equipment on the basis of mutual deliveries.

Does the fact that the CEMA member-countries have jointly drafted and successfully implement large-scale programs of integration in the fields of the power industry, engineering, transport, agriculture, food industry, and consumer goods production not bear testimony to their integration? These programs are being implemented on the basis of 200 multilateral agreements. Or let us draw attention to projects that have become symbols of integration such as the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Kiyembayevskiy asbestos combine, the Ust-Ilimskiy pulp plant, or the intersystem 750-kilovolt transmission line.

Finally, we have defined the profile and role of every country in the system of international division of labor. The GDR, USSR, and CSSR produce some 72 percent of metal-working machines used in CEMA countries; the Polish People's Republic and USSR more than 90 percent of excavators; the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR more than 80 percent of buses; and the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR virtually all electric winches and 75 percent of electric and engine-powered carts.

The Moscow session of representatives of CEMA member-countries outlined the paths of further developing the process of integration and improving the mechanism of economic cooperation.

[Shinkarenko] As far as this area is concerned, Western propagandists entertain the fixed idea that the mechanism of cooperation among CEMA countries is "ossified" or "conservative"....

[Sychev] What can you expect of our enemies? Their objective is clear: to suppress before the public of their countries the positive processes taking place in the community. But it suffices to leaf through the documents of the Moscow session to convince ourselves what a gigantic stride has been taken in this area.

The trend in the development of the CEMA member-countries' economic mechanisms in the present stage is one toward the expansion of direct contacts between the socialist countries' production associations, combines, and individual enterprises. They are becoming involved in working out proposals for the further development of production and cooperation in research and development. Favorable conditions are being created for the establishment of joint firms, enterprises, and other international economic organizations on the basis of economic accountability [khozraschet]. Extraordinary attention is being devoted to the development of preferred branches of the economy: electronics, comprehensive automation, nuclear engineering, and the development of new types of materials and new technologies. The comprehensive program of CEMA member-countries' progress in research and development is taking shape on this basis.

These are only some of the practical steps taken to improve the mechanism of integration and cooperation.

Ignoring them amounts to consciously distorting the real situation in our community, to falsifying the true results of cooperation among socialist countries.

[Shinkarenko] Last year when CEMA celebrated its jubilee, saw the appearance of many publications claiming the existence of "unequal" relations among individual countries of the community, publications about the "supremacy" of some members and the "subordination" of others. These claims have been put forward by R. Repke, H. Klocke, and G. Sokoloff from the FRG; the Englishman A. Bolto; the American G. Grossan; the Australian V. Vilchicki; and so forth.

[Sychev] I could add a few more names to your list. This is by no means surprising. Throughout the 35 years of CEMA's existence, the Western press has been trying to cast aspersions on the equality of relations among CEMA member-countries. The fact that these attempts are completely incorrect is borne out by the CEMA statutes, which explicitly speak about the member-states' sovereign equality. Each country, irrespective of its economic potential and its contribution to the budget of the organization, has one vote in all CEMA bodies and the same rights and obligations.

This is hard to comprehend only for people who are used to the forms of capitalist integration where the sovereign rights of the organization's members are restricted, with some of these rights being delegated to supranational agencies. In contrast to the Common Market, for example, CEMA members retain their independence in drawing up economic policy, concluding agreements, and dealing with other issues. The lack of interest of one or several countries in drawing up international project does not prevent other partners from taking part in them. This system does not truncate the interests of any partners and grants no advantages to other partners.

It is no coincidence that the equal nature of cooperation within CEMA attracts the attention of developing countries, which view CEMA as a model of just and mutually advantageous relations.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

LD261521 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] The annual session of the committee of plenipotentiary representatives of the governments of the 11 socialist countries that are members of the United Institute of Nuclear Research opens today in Dubna, with Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, GDR, DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia taking part. The main issue on the agenda is the discussion and approval of a 5-year plan for the development of the institute as an international scientific center of the countries of the socialist community for the years 1986-90.

FOREIGN STATES AWARD ORDERS TO KAPITONOV

LD232356 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1034 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Sofia, 23 Feb (TASS) -- The State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic has issued a decree on the award to I.C. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Order of Georgi Dimitrov for his contribution to the deepening of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU, all-around rapprochement between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Ulaanbaatar, 23 Feb (TASS) -- I.V. Kapitonov has been awarded the Order of Sukhe-Baatar for his contribution to strengthening friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and the development of all-around cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU and between the MPR and the USSR.

Hanoi, 23 Feb (TASS) -- By a decree of the SRV State Council, I.V. Kapitonov has been awarded the Order of Ho Chi Minh for services to the strengthening of friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and the SRV.

Prague, 23 Feb (TASS) -- The president of the CSSR awarded I.V. Kapitonov the Order of the Victorious February for his services in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

Berlin, 23 Feb (TASS) -- At the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the GDR State Council awarded I.V. Kapitonov the Order of Karl Marx.

PEACE ROLE OF COMMUNIST, WORKERS MOVEMENT NOTED

LD270606 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Feb 85

[From "The Contemporary World and the Workers Movement" program; commentary by presenter Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Good day, comrades. The inclination toward mutual assistance, coordination of actions, and solidarity has always been inherent in the communist and workers movement. This inclination becomes particularly strong at critical and crucial moments in world development. Mankind today, under the threat of nuclear war, is living through just such a moment. As Comrade Chernenko points out, the reality of the so-called nuclear age has caused international conditions to take on a determining and paramount significance from the point of view of the communist movement's internationalist interests. In this way, life itself confronts the workers movement with the task of reinforcing its unity of action and astutely combining national and internationalist, joint action to recruit all peace-loving forces to the antiwar struggle. This is the demand of our age, and it can be boldly stated that it is ever more broadly and noticeably manifest in the activity of the fraternal parties. This is shown by the numerous contacts, meetings and talks at various levels between representatives of communist and workers parties, increasingly active interparty contacts, theoretical forms, cooperation between party newspapers, etc.

In this regard I would like in particular to single out meetings of Communist Party leaders from northern European countries, Latin America, the Near East, the eastern Mediterranean, and the Persian Gulf that have taken place over the last year. At the recent Prague forum for discussing the work of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE and SOCIALISM there were representatives from 82 communist and workers' parties and 9 revolutionary-democratic parties. All of these bilateral and multilateral meetings are characterized by equal cooperation of the participants, respect for the interests of each party and their solidarity in the common struggle for peace.

At the present time, joint action by various detachments of the international working class and its parties is, of course, a complex and multifaceted process. Nobody attempts to hide differences on particular issues between various fraternal parties. Nor does anybody deny that the huge potential of the workers movement is from being fully utilized in the antiwar and revolutionary struggle.

However, the practical activities of the communist parties in overcoming difficulties and their increasingly vigorous international links utterly disprove bourgeois propaganda's spiteful pronouncements on the so-called crisis of internationalism in the communist movement. Here, as in many other things, our class enemies are indulging in wishful thinking.

The true situation is quite the contrary. The militaristic brazenness of American imperialism and its attempts to extend the arms race into space are causing deep splits and crisis in the imperialist camp itself, as demonstrated by numerous facts. No counterattacks by imperialism or anticommunist crusades are capable of changing the main trend in world development, i.e. the further change of the correlation of forces in favor of peace and socialism. In this struggle for detente and disarmament the mightiest and most indestructible force is the Soviet Union and the community of socialist states.

Communists do not for a moment consider that the most important goal of the present time, preventing a nuclear war, will not be achieved. However, they are clearly aware of the great and strenuous efforts this will demand. For this reason, our party and other fraternal parties are devoting so much attention to the utmost strengthening of workers' international solidarity in the struggle for peace. In addition, this struggle, of course, neither cancels nor replaces the class struggle of the proletariat and its action in defense of its social interests. Communists see one of their paramount tasks in galvanizing the workers' movement and combining it with the overall democratic struggle to preserve peace.

## SOVIET DELEGATE NOTES 'GRAVE CRISIS' WITHIN ILO

PM271147 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Feb 85 p 1

[Unnamed special correspondent's report: "Press Conference in Geneva"]

[Text] Geneva, 26 Feb -- A press conference was held at Geneva's Palais des Nations today, which was addressed by L.A. Kostin, USSR representative at the ILO and first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. He assessed the situation that has developed within the ILO, noting that the organization is experiencing a grave crisis. This has been caused by the fact that it is ignoring questions affecting the fundamental interests of working people. L.A. Kostin dwelt on the trends which, in the Soviet delegation's opinion, must underlie the ILO's activity.

The Soviet representative then answered questions from journalists.

## PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM261201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Prozhogin "International Review"]

[Text] Necessary and Possible

Elections to the organs of Soviet power are being held in our country today. They are the direct and graphic expression of the people's political will. During the election campaign Soviet people primarily nominated representatives of the Leninist party, our society's leading force, as their candidates. This fact alone graphically reaffirmed the working people's support for CPSU policy and was new testimony to the indissoluble unity of party and people.

The election meetings of working people provided an opportunity for summing up the results of the work that has recently been done in the country and outlining what needs to be done in future.

The fulfillment of our creative plans is directly linked with the cause of maintaining and strengthening world peace. Moreover, under modern conditions preventing a new world conflagration means preserving life on earth.

The creation of the community of socialist states was a great benefit for the cause of peace and international security. Strengthening and expanding their collaboration in all spheres, the socialist community states consistently uphold the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence in the international arena. Thus, acting together, they have prevented the United States and its allies from disrupting military-strategic parity -- the approximate equality of forces -- to their advantage, which is a most important factor in maintaining peace. This parity will continue to be protected.

"The core of our foreign policy today is, of course, the struggle to end the arms race that has been whipped up by imperialism and to remove the threat of a world nuclear war," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stated in his speech addressed to voters.

The new Soviet-U.S. talks are called upon to play an important part in the cause of improving the international situation. As is well known, the sides have stated that they are embarking on the talks in order to prevent an arms race in space and end it on earth.

They also agreed that the questions of space and nuclear arms would be examined and resolved together, as an interrelated whole. This is absolutely necessary for things to succeed. Herein lies the main sense of the agreement that was reached on holding talks.

The USSR's intentions in regard to the forthcoming talks have been exhaustively set out by Soviet leaders. Agreement is absolutely necessary and entirely possible. It is necessary because otherwise the world will slide increasingly rapidly into the arms race, and the threat of war will grow. It is possible because it only requires respect for both sides' rights and legitimate security interests and the desire not to strive to violate the prevailing equilibrium of forces. That is the Soviet approach.

The entire world is commenting on Comrade K.U. Chernenko's statements with the liveliest interest, attaching immense importance to them. The statements show the goodwill of the Land of the Soviets. This is seen and highly assessed by all peace-loving people in the world.

The Most Militarist Doctrine

So how are people overseas preparing for Geneva? Many people are asking this question, not without alarm, and that is no accident.

Let us recall the AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY magazine's interview with Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, who is entrusted with the implementation of the program for the militarization of space, known under the name "star wars." In the interview he announced that the work entrusted to him is progressing so quickly that the first tests of space weapons will be carried out much earlier than planned -- in 1987. This same Abrahamson, AP reports, expressed confidence that the "star wars" plan would be approved by Congress, despite objections from those who believe that it would mark a violation of concluded treaties or who hold the opinion that the plan is simply not feasible.

The general's revelations were repeated by Michael Burch, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for public affairs. He reported that, beginning in 1987, it is planned to conduct experiments pertaining to the "star wars" program during two space shuttle flights a year. He specified that these experiments were to "check capabilities for target detection, tracking, and acquisition" in space.

Thus, judging by these two statements by Pentagon spokesmen, Washington has decided to drop its own ruse, which it originally used to calm a public alarmed at the White House's intention to transfer the arms race to space. Until recently they were giving assurances that it was a question of purportedly harmless "scientific research and experimental design work" that was far from practical implementation. But now it has been announced that they could go over to the practical experiment phase in 2 years' time.

One other myth previously used to lull public opinion, whereby the "star wars" program is allegedly nothing more than a trump card held by the Americans in the game of diplomacy, is now being dispelled by the U.S. President himself. Speaking the other day at a White House meeting with a group of scientists, he stated: "The strategic defense initiative is not a trump card at the talks. It is a historic program in the interests of our national defense and the maintenance of world peace, and we intend to carry it out."

Hardly anyone will be deluded by the now usual Washington rhetoric whereby "star wars", that is, plans for aggression, is termed a "defense initiative" and the space weapons intended to implement these adventurist plans are allegedly intended to strengthen the cause of world peace.

The essence of the White House incumbent's statement was assessed in the press as evidence that the United States intends to continue to implement the program for space militarization irrespective of progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks.

In this connection a legitimate question arises: How serious and honest is Washington's attitude to the forthcoming Geneva talks?

If they are calculating on ensuring military superiority over the Soviet Union and conducting talks "from a position of strength," these attempts, while being entirely futile, may, however, really undermine the possibility of reaching agreement.

The Soviet Union has warned the U.S. Administration directly and unambiguously that the implementation of its schemes concerning space would mean that there could be no question of any reduction, let alone elimination, of nuclear weapons. Moreover, it would remove any barrier to a further arms race in all directions.

Here one should return once again to the pseudopeace-loving phraseology that Washington resorts to so often. Apart from false terminology intended to mask the aggressive essence of the "star wars" program, they continue to stubbornly cling to the big lie, alleging that space weapons will virtually make nuclear weapons useless and that space militarization will mark the end of the nightmare linked with the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. From this utterly fallacious premise they draw the equally false conclusion that the use of space for military purposes will lead if not to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, at least to substantial reductions of them.

These "arguments" do not stand up to criticism. One need only ask why, in that case, in aiming to implement the program for space militarization, the United States, far from curtailing its programs for nuclear weapons -- strategic, medium-range, tactical, and others -- is stepping them up still further?

The truth is that the U.S. space plans constitute the most militarist of all the doctrines that have come out of Washington. The implementation of this doctrine would be aimed at winning military superiority for the United States, inflicting a nuclear strike against the enemy, and escaping unpunished by hiding behind an anti-missile "shield" stationed in space. It is obvious that the futility of these calculations, based on the premise that, given the implementation of the U.S. plans for space militarization, the Soviet Union would be incapable of providing an appropriate response and ensuring the security of its country and its allies, does not alter the aggressive essence of the doctrine.

The militarist U.S. course is causing increasing concern in the world. Sometimes dissatisfaction with the adventurist ways of U.S. policy is also expressed by certain U.S. NATO partners. The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, publishing a selection of reports from various countries criticizing the "star wars" program, writes that the "U.S. plans are being disputed even within NATO."

Forced to take account of the growth of discontent and misgivings with regard to its line of behavior in international affairs, Washington decided to couple the announcement that it would push ahead with the "star wars" program with widespread publicizing of its imaginary merits. The U.S. Administration has launched an "almost unprecedented propaganda campaign aimed at convincing the Europeans of the merits of an ABM system," London's FINANCIAL TIMES writes about these "traveling salesman" efforts. "Wherever you go in Europe now, the merits of this idea are being discussed everywhere: at public demonstrations, in private conversation, and in ministries and departments."

It must be stated that some of the closest U.S. allies are also involved in the campaign. An example of that was British Prime Minister M. Thatcher's speech in Washington to a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. There she stated that Britain was ready to do its b[illegible] the research stage of the U.S. "star wars" program. Statements in the same spirit have been made by FRG Chancellor K. Kohl and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone.

What can be said about this? If certain politicians in the capitalist world suppose that in this way they will succeed in rectifying the economic situation in their countries and easing the pressure on their national currencies from the dollar they are mistaken. At the same time they are undertaking a heavy responsibility.

History is now posing the question of mankind's future, and more acutely than ever before. We now need courage and farsightedness on the part of all state leaders more than ever.

A Pakistani-Style Farce

Elections to Pakistan's National Assembly are slated for 25 February. On 28 February elections to provincial legislative assemblies will be held. As these dates have approached, General Ziaul Haq's military regime has unleashed increasingly severe repressions against its political opponets. Their scale is attested, for instance, by a report that 650 men were arrested in Karachi in just 4 days this week. On the whole, throughout the country, not only the leaders but also the majority of opposition party activists are in jail or at best under house arrest. Members of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy have been subjected to the most severe persecution. This movement unites 11 political parties that have declared a boycott on what they term the electoral farce. The aptness of that description is, in particular, reaffirmed by the fact that the candidate deputies do not know what their powers will be. The head of the military regime has decided to delay the announcement of the amendments that he personally has already made to the relevant articles of the Constitution, and this even though only devoted placemen of the regime can run for office.

The people's attitude toward the Ziaul Haq regime's policy was graphically illustrated by the results of last December's referendum, in which, as A. Hashmi, one of the leaders of the Pakistan Socialist Party, has stated, only 10 percent of voters participated.

Those are the foundations of "democracy" in the country, a country to which, however, the moralizing maxims of the representatives of U.S. ruling circles do not extend. On the contrary, in recent years Pakistan has become one of the main U.S. clients for various shipments, primarily military ones. "U.S. sympathies for Pakistan are testified by the list of arms that it is supplying to us," Ziaul Haq has stated.

The press has reported that currently 74 percent of the country's budget goes to military preparations and the payment of foreign loans. Thus Pakistan is increasingly dependent on the United States and the other NATO countries which are turning it into a military base posing a threat to neighboring countries.

Pakistani military is constantly carrying out crude provocations against India. The Indian press has repeatedly exposed Washington's cooperation with Islamabad in creating a seat of tension in the Pakistani-occupied section of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir and the regions adjoining it.

The Pakistani military regime's role in turning the country into a bridgehead for the undeclared war that imperialism is waging against Afghanistan is widely known.

Furthermore, the Ziaul Haq government has postponed the latest round of talks, scheduled for mid-February, on settling the situation around Afghanistan, which are held between the DRA and Pakistan in Geneva through the offices of the UN secretary general's personal representative. "If Pakistan has hitherto been participating in the talks, it has mainly been to avoid taking the responsibility for their collapse," DRA Foreign Minister S.M. Dost said, commenting on the postponement of the new round of talks.

In light of all this, what was written the other day by a WASHINGTON POST correspondent in a Karachi dispatch comes as no surprise. The United States, in his opinion, "will most likely welcome the Pakistani election results, however many workers take part in the elections." We would add: and under whatever conditions of dictatorship and blatent trampling of human rights they are held.

UN DELEGATION WANTS ACTION AGAINST PROVOCATIONS

LD271212 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 27 TASS -- The continuing campaign of threats and intimidation that foreign diplomats and members of their families in New York are subjected to, numerous acts of terror and vandalism towards representations of a whole number of states at the United Nations come in the wake of criminal connivance on the part of the U.S. official authorities. This was noted once again by the participants in the meeting of the informal joint committee on host country relations, which was held at the U.N. headquarters.

Numerous manifestations of criminal actions against foreign missions and diplomats were cited at the committee's meeting. Bandit attacks, outrages and threats with regard to representations are committed with the knowledge of the U.S. authorities and are directed above all against socialist states and developing countries, whose independent foreign policy course irritates Washington, delegates noted.

A number of outrageous provocations against Soviet diplomats were staged in the past few days.

Speaking at the committee, Soviet representative L. Verenikin emphasised that the criminal acts were prepared and committed in conditions of the continuing hostile campaign directed against the USSR's representation at the United Nations and its personnel. These acts are a gross violation of international law norms and U.S. obligations in ensuring the safety of the foreign representations, accredited at the United Nations, and their members. It should be noted, said the Soviet representative, that the U.S. authorities do not take efficient steps to stop terroristic and other criminal actions which threaten the safety of Soviet citizens. The USSR's delegation insists that the U.S. authorities should take measures to make the persons, guilty of criminal acts, responsible and punished, and to prevent such actions in the future.

OPPOSITION TO U.S. PLANS FOR COCOM NOTED

LD261441 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1345 GMT 25 Feb 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants, with Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The French weekly LE POINT has reported that military men will soon be brought in as specialists on the Coordination Commission for Control of Exports to Socialist Countries, Cocom for short, at the Pentagon's demand.

Viktor Levin comments on this report:

The present U.S. Administration strove from the very moment it came to power to attribute the greatest possible significance to Cocom and to endow it with unlimited powers. This is officially done on the pretext that, so they say, all channels for leaking modern technology of military significance to the socialist states must be closed. If, as the Washington officials assert, trading channels are dammed up, then the defense potential of the Warsaw Pact countries will be sharply curtailed. However, this thesis, doubtful even from the viewpoint of many U.S. Western partners, and in fact false, did not meet with the support that Washington counted on. It is not out of place to recall that the West European press, not without an allusion to U.S. position, pointed out that successful tests of long-range cruise missiles in the Soviet Union and the start of arming with them both bear witness to the fact that the calculations on the Soviet Union's technological lag -- across the ocean it was asserted that our country would take another 10 years at least to produce such missiles -- proved groundless.

The conclusion derived from this is that the United States is trying to obtain a sharp increase in the list of goods banned for export to the socialist countries, less out of concern to damage them than out of an attempt to undermine the positions of the U.S. Western partners, which have a vital interest in trade with the socialist states. This opinion is becoming firmly established, for the egoistic nature of the U.S. actions is evident. The transatlantic power calls for a cut in trade with the socialist countries and is at the same time making all possible hindrances to the import of West European goods to the United States itself.

In these conditions, every fresh U.S. demand to Cocom meets with stubborn opposition. So it has been decided in Washington that military men must be brought into the affair in order to tame the shrews. Just as Griboyedov's Skalozub proposed that the sergeant major be turned into a Voltaire, the Pentagon is imposing the hawks in the military uniforms as economic experts. As it emerges from the LE POINT article, however, the U.S. partners are not overjoyed at such prospects, and they have reacted very coldly to the U.S. Defense Department's idea.

## REAGAN SAID PRESSURING CONGRESS TO APPROVE SDI

LD270811 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 27 TASS -- The Reagan administration is intensifying pressure on the U.S. Congress to get it [to] approve the plans to extend the arms race into space. Addressing the Senate Armed Services Committee, George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, and Caspar Weinberger, secretary of defence, zealously advocated the need for pressing ahead with the so-called "strategic defence initiative" envisaging the deployment of a gigantic anti-missile defence system with space-based elements. The administration is known to be requesting 3.7 billion dollars for research within the framework of this "initiative", which is almost three times the sum earmarked for the current fiscal year.

Shultz said categorically that Congress' refusal to finance the research project would have an adverse effect on the United States' stand at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks. At hand is undisguised blackmail of legislators on the part of the administration which tries to present matters in such a way as if the success of the upcoming talks depends on Congress' approval of its dangerous space militarization plans.

## KIRKPATRICK STAGES ANTI-CUBAN 'PROVOCATION' AT UN

LD261744 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 26 TASS -- The United States permanent mission to the United Nations carried out an unseemly action on Monday. Under the pretext of holding a "press conference" by U.S. permanent ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick at the headquarters of the organization, it held an anti-Cuban function with the participation of Cuban counter-revolutionary elements who have found shelter in the United States. They had been led into the building through deception. That the provocative show had nothing to do with the press conference by the head of the U.S. diplomatic mission to the United Nations follows from the fact that Kirkpatrick even refused to answer journalists' questions. Instead, American diplomats-provocateurs with assistance of "journalists" that have no relation to the U.N. used the headquarters of the international organization for a provocative show with the use of counter-revolutionary rabble.

The Executive Board of the Association of U.N. Correspondents adopted a resolution protesting the political provocation. Copies of the resolution were sent to the U.S. permament mission to the United Nations. A spokesman for the U.N. Public Information Department also expressed a protest.

## U.S. POLICY TOWARD NEW ZEALAND, PACIFIC VIEWED

LD262316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 25 Feb 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] The U.S. CBS television company has admitted that the campaign unleashed by Washington of crude pressure on New Zealand is in its way an exemplary reprisal whose aim is to frighten other states of the world that do not agree with the Reagan administration's nuclear strategy. The White House is apprehensive that the consistent policy of New Zealand, which has refused to allow U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons into its ports, will set an example for other U.S. allies. I am handing the microphone to my colleague, commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov.

One of the most recent acts of pressure on New Zealand was the postponement of the planned meeting of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz with David Lange, the Labor prime minister of New Zealand. As for Shultz himself, speaking a few days ago in San Francisco, he demanded that the states of the Pacific Ocean basin unconditionally declare that Japan should realize its possibilities in the sphere of defense to the maximum extent, while it is not, in the view of the United States, aspiring to undertake the corresponding pledges.

Shultz' statement about the other countries of the Pacific Ocean which are acquiring, in his words, increasingly important significance for the United States, were also couched in similar terms. Indeed, Washington's global nuclear strategy is ascribing an increasingly significant place to the Pacific Ocean region. It is no secret that the sharp point of this strategy is aimed primarily at the Soviet Union. The chain of U.S. bases at which nuclear weapons and launchers for them are sited stretches round the whole of the enormous Asian Continent, from South Korea through the Philippines to the Indian Ocean, where the very big naval and air complex is located on the Diego Garcia atoll. Further, this chain extends through Pakistan, Oman, and Egypt toward the eastern Mediterranean Sea and Western Europe. But Washington has recently been paying special attention, as I said, to the Indian and Pacific Oceans. So it is no accident that the Pentagon's militarist activity is causing growing concern precisely in those regions.

You know, comrades, about the long and hard struggle being waged by the countries of the Indian Ocean basin to transform that region into a peace zone. Last August a forum countries of the southern part of the Pacific Ocean, an organization in which 13 states are represented, basically agreed on the main provisions of a treaty proclaiming the region a nuclear-free zone. One of the points of this document will be a ban by the countries at the forum on access to ports and airports for ships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons. Decisions on this, it is true, have yet to be, made by each country individually; but the popularity of the idea is growing. This is shown by the New Zealand Labor government's stubborn refusal to submit to the diktat of the White House and lift its ban, made, as is known, under the pressure of the voters.

New Zealand's foreign policy, as the Lange cabinet sees it, should be made in Wellington and not somewhere across the ocean. The example of New Zealand has been followed by other states of the region, too: Fiji, Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands, and the Republic of Palau. A big reaction was also caused by Australia's refusal to participate in the testing of U.S. strategic MX missiles. In the words of the U.S. newspaper NATION, the New Zealanders are not alone in their conviction that U.S. nuclear weapons are a sword of Damocles, and not at all a defense umbrella. This conviction is having an increasing effect on political and public life in Japan, in Western Europe, and other parts of the world.

## U.S., SAUDI ARABIA DISAGREE DURING FAHD'S VISIT

PM261224 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov article under the "Political Observer's Opinion" rubric: "No Change"]

[Text] The recent visit to the United States by Saudi King Fahd marked the beginning of a whole series of trips to Washington by leaders from a number of Arab countries. They are connected with the beginning of U.S. President Reagan's second term of office. The Near East settlement occupies a prominent place among the stated problems the Arab leaders intend to discuss with the U.S. Administration.

Because the White House boss did nothing in this area during his first term in office, the high-ranking Arab representatives want to find out whether he intends to do anything positive and acceptable for the Arabs in his second term; and indeed, does he?

It would be no mistake, I think, to say that the main content of Washington's response to the above question is clearly indicated by the U.S.-Saudi joint statement issued after King Fahd's talks in the United States. The first and main point is that the communique confirmed that, as before, serious differences again arose between the two sides regarding ways of resolving the Near East crisis. For example, King Fahd stressed, the communique points out, that the decisions of the conference of the Arab countries' heads of state and government in the Moroccan city of Fes in September 1982 provide a "just basis for talks leading to the achievement of an all-embracing Near East peace." He was stressing here, as before, that the key question is the Palestinian problem, the point of which is to restore the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights.

In contrast to this, the U.S. President confirmed his commitment to the so-called Near East plan (the "Reagan plan"), put forward in the same year, he again insisted on direct talks between the Arab states and Israel, while the occupation of the Arab territory continues, even though Washington knows as well as anyone else that the "Reagan plan" was firmly rejected by most Arab capitals and the PLO because it bears no relationship either to ending the Israeli occupation of the Arab lands or to resolving the Palestinian problem. The U.S.-Saudi communique notes that later during the talks King Fahd, reflecting the opinion of a number of Arab leaders, raised the question of the need to convene a representative international conference on the Near East issue involving all the interested sides. However, the White House again rejected this idea, which the overwhelming majority of UN members support. Washington instead again insisted on concluding separate deals between individual Arab countries and that Israel is making every effort within the "Reagan plan" framework to involve Jordan in bilateral talks with Tel Aviv.

Is the stance adopted by Washington in the U.S.-Saudi talks in any way unexpected? Hardly. According to recent comments by U.S. Administration representatives, including President Reagan himself, they intend during the second term to try to carry out the task arising from their general military-political plans for the Near East, which they began to implement during the first term but failed to complete. What they are talking about is the doctrine of "strategic consensus," which the United States is trying to impose on the Arab countries. According to the Americans' scenario built on this basis, the Arab world's leaders are supposed to acknowledge that the main danger to their states is posed not by Israel's aggressive course but by a mythical "Soviet threat." They are accordingly to adopt the U.S. priorities for the Near East, too, under which the Near East conflict is relegated to fourth or fifth place, becoming at the same time simply an "Arab-Israeli problem," while the organization under U.S. auspices of an Arab-Israeli alliance against the "Soviet threat" is moved to the forefront. President Reagan again tried to propagandize certain elements of this "doctrine" in the recent NEW YORK TIMES interview.

If you rid them of their propaganda shell, there is no boubt that "doctrines" of this kind are components of Washington's hegemonist plans toward the Near East whose essence is expressed in the classic formula of "divide and rule." It must be said to the credit of the overwhelming majority of Arab leaders that they did not let themselves be duped when the then U.S. Secretary of State Haig brought those "ideas" with him on his visit to the region at the beginning of the present administration's first term in office.

They made plain to the Washington envoy that they considered the main threat to the Arabs to come from the policy of aggression and expansion pursued by Israel with the U.S. Administration's support and that the main task in their view is to achieve a just and all-embracing settlement of the Near East crisis. The Soviet Union, for its part, supports the Arabs' righteous cause. Convincing evidence of that is provided by the latest package of Soviet proposals on the Near East settlement, which take full account of the decisions of the pan-Arab conference in Fes envisaging the liberation of the Arab lands from Israeli occupation, the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights, which include their right to self-determination and the creation of their own state, and the convening of an international conference to resolve those issues.

Yes, the overwhelming majority of Arab countries support those positions. The U.S. Administration, however, is managing in one way or another to embroil some of them in its adventures in the region. For example, what are we to make of the following report which appeard in the London publication JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY: "It is reported from Washington that thanks to Saudi Arabia, Israel, China, and the United States, assistance to the Afghan rebels will rise to $500 million in 1985." Last year THE WASHINGTON POST pointed out that stocks of equipment and munitions have been established at Saudi military bases and were sufficient to enable U.S. Armed Forces to conduct combat operations for 90 days. To that we could add the fact that AWACS-equipped aircraft, flying from Saudi airfields and manned by U.S. crews, are carrying out round-the-clock aerial espionage in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union.

In view of such involvement in U.S. activity in the Near East it is no wonder that many politicians with whom I spoke during a recent visit to the region asked: Can such countries express the Arabs' true interests? Does that state of affairs not explain to a considerable extent why it is that all talk between Arab leaders and the U.S. Administration regarding a just Near East settlement remains a dialogue of the deaf?

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS REJECTS ACCORD WITH U.S.

LD261451 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Ottawa February 26 TASS -- The Canadian peace congress has demanded abrogation of the Canadian-American military agreement which envisages tests in Canada on new types of American weapons, including cruise missiles.

The overwhelming majority of the Canadians turn down Reagan's first-strike nuclear strategy, it is said in the statement of the congress, which has been issued here. Cruise missiles are exactly first strike weapons, they are not intended for defensive purposes.

Touching upon the recent tests of American cruise missiles in the country and also the Pentagon's plans of modernizing the radar early warning line on the Canadian territory, the anti-war public organisation points out that participation of the Conservative government in the arms race is a "disagrace." The majority of the Canadians want Canada to play a positive role in maintaining peace. They do not want to see Canada as an accomplice of those who push the world into the abyss of war. The NATO military bloc should immediately undertake, to follow the Soviet Union's example, the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the Canadian peace congress stresses in its statement.

CHERNENKO CITED ON USSR-PRC RELATIONS, SOCIALISM

OW262319 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] Unity means strength. This long-standing slogan of the workers' movement, as Comrade Chernenko pointed out in his election speech, can also be perfectly well applied to the socialist fraternal countries today. Dear Chinese listeners, this means that the more closely the socialist countries unite, the more influential they will be on the development of the world situation, and the greater will be the possibility of stopping aggression by the imperialists and directing the world situation to develop along healthy lines.

In his election speech, Comrade Chernenko gave two obvious and convincing examples which may illustrate how the members of the big socialist family can cooperate to fight the destructive imperialist strategy. You probably know that, in the struggle against the socialist world in recent years, U.S. strategists have placed their hopes primarily on destroying the economic foundation of the socialist world, and achieving worldwide military superiority over the socialist community. Thanks to the unity of the socialist friendly family members, the imperialists were not able to accomplish their destructive schemes. As Comrade Cherenko pointed out in his election speech, we have together frustrated the imperialist attempt to exhaust the socialist countries' economic strength. In recent years, our social and economic developments have advanced further, and more importantly, we have been less affected by foreign influences. Dear Chinese listeners, this is an obvious example of how socialist countries have united and supported each other in recent years. This example proves that the imperialists have had no opportunity to destroy the economic base of the CEMA countries.

Another example concerns the important question of military balance between the socialist and imperialist countries. Chernenko pointed out that we have been able to jointly resist the United States and its allies, who are trying to break the military equilibrium and swing the whole situation in their favor, and that we shall be able to do so because our fraternal alliance is unbreakable.

Dear Chinese listeners, now let's talk about relations between the Soviet Union and China. The Soviet leader dealt with the question in his speech in an unequivocable manner. We want to emphasize that Chernenko has highlighted the direct links between our country's struggle to upgrade the role of the whole socialist camp in the international political arena, and the policy of normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations. Anyone really concerned with the consolidation of the position of socialism in China will realize the importance of the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China. I have no doubt about this.

Comrade Chernenko pointed out, with satisfaction, in his speech that, in order to achieve normalization of relations between our two countries, we have both taken several effective measures in the past year. He also said that, although we should not ignore the major political differences still existing between us, we hope that, through the efforts of both sides, relations between the Soviet Union and China will further improve.

Dear Chinese listeners, you can be assured that in dealing with relations with China, the Soviet Union has always taken into consideration that the vital interests of the peoples of our two countries are identical. Such an attitude has ensured the consolidation of the bright future of world socialism. I know from experience that, as the imperialists are trying to weaken and destroy the position of socialism in your country, the Chinese people will be interested in our two countries' coordinating with each other, and marching in mutual understanding and trust.

PRC-U.S-THAILAND COOPERATION IN CAMBODIA VIEWED

OW270617 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 26 Feb 85

[(Sharkov) commentary]

[Text] We have already reported that, with the support of the Vietnamese volunteer army, Cambodian People's Revolutionary Army units have scored major victories against the Cambodian counterrevolutionaries, and actually have destroyed, during the first 3 months of the 1984-85 dry season, the bases along the Thai-Cambodian border which aimed to support all counterrevolutionaries, and undermine the PRK.

Our station commentator, (Sharkov), discussed the significance of these victories as follows:

The victories won by the Cambodian patriots are a telling blow to imperialism and international reactionaries. They are of great significance. The reactionary forces have been trying to support the Pol Pot clique and hamper the development of the revolution in Cambodia. However, they have been given firm counterblows. The propaganda media in Western imperialist nations and Mainland China can no longer babble about the vigorous activities of the resistance forces. It is known to all that the so-called resistance activities are nothing but criminal, carried out by killers and bandits in the Cambodian economic zone, developing terrorism, and slaughtering the soldiers and people. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers and people are now safe, and their livelihood is guaranteed. Under these circumstances, the imperialist reactionaries have been trying all kinds of political tricks to save the Pol Pot clique from complete collapse. U.S. envoys at various levels in Southeast Asian countries have been running around, trying to save the remnant Pol Pot troops. They attempted to include these countries in their own political plan to oppose the Cambodian people. It is for this reason that the United States has expanded its militarv aid program to the Thai militarist regime. It is known to all that the volume of U.S. weapons to Thailand every year in the past 4 years has tripled. According to Pentagon instructions, a large portion of the weapons were given to the Pol Pot followers in the area along the Thai-Cambodian border in order to attack Cambodian territory. The talks between Chinese military commanders and Thai leaders on their cooperation in aiding Cambodian resistance forces have attracted attention. Democratic personnel in Southeast Asia believe: This kind of cooperation is a component part of the imperialist plan to strangle the revolution in Cambodia. The Soviet Union entirely supports those countries that have offered proposals of a constructive nature in normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia, and turning it into a region of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. It also welcomes these countries' proposals to organize all nations in the region to carry out constructive dialogue and solve problems in Southeast Asia on the basis of mutual respect for each other's legitimate interests, and of noninterference in each other's affairs.

## MOSCOW NOTES PREPARATION FOR DPRK YOUTH FESTIVAL

SK230410 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Excerpts] As we have reported already, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] delegation led by Comrade (Pak Yong-kil), vice director of the International Department of the LSWYK Central Committee and vice chairman of the political activities subcommittee of the Korean National Preparatory Committee for the 12th World Youth and Student Festival, visited Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Komsomol Central Committee. He talked about the activities of the committee in an interview with a reporter from our station:

[Begin (Pak Yong-kil) recording] We are actively accelerating the preparatory work for the 12th World Youth and Student Festival, a grand conference of the world's youth and students, while committing ourselves to participating in the festival.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who takes a great interest in the youth movement in our country, allowed us to take a measure last November to newly strengthen the Preparatory Committee with Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Administration Council as honorary chairman; and the vice chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, the vice minister of culture and art, and the vice chairman of the [name indistinct] guidance committee as vice chairmen.

We are strenuously accelerating the work of splendidly commemorating the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation, which is of great significance in continuously strengthening the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship, as well as the preparatory work for the festival.

However, the situation in our country is very tense. In other words, we are carrying out the preparatory work for the 12th World Youth and Student Festival amid a tense situation. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are attempting to conduct the largest ever "Team Spirit-85" combined military exercise from 1 February to mid-April this year by mobilizing a large force of aggression numbering some 200,000, running counter to the aspiration and wish of the times and the people.

We will make utmost efforts to attain great successes in the 12th World Youth and Student Festival, along with the preparatory work for significantly marking the 40th anniversary of the fatherland liberation and the party founding. I take this opportunity to express my wish that the Moscow festival will be held successfully amid the great expectations of the world's youth and students. Close relations of friendship and cooperation between the youth organizations and youths of Korea and their Soviet counterparts have developed. In particular, the relations have reached a much closer and higher level in accordance with the spirit of agreement shown in the talks between our people's great leader [suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Chernenko, held during the great leader's historic visit to the Soviet Union. Our Korean youths pledge our utmost efforts to make the undefeated friendship between our two countries, formed in blood, shine brightly from generation to generation.

To elaborate, we will discuss and decide on the question of the document of agreement and the exchange program with the Soviet Leninist Komsomol according to the interest of the youth organizations of the two countries, and are eagerly looking forward to a visit to our country by the Soviet Leninist Komsomol at the earliest date.
[end recording]

TASS REPORTS OUTCOME OF ELECTIONS IN PAKISTAN

Ziaul Haq Dissolves Cabinet

LD261544 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Excerpts] London February 26 TASS -- The "parliamentary election" farce held in Pakistan cannot take the country back to democracy, said here Begum Nusrat Bhutto, acting chairman of (?the Pakistani) People's Party, the biggest party of the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD).

Despite all the subterfuges of the regime, many representatives of the top ruling quarters and Ziaul Haq's placement suffered a defeat. Among them were Defence Minister Ali Ahmad Talpur; Minister of Religious and National Minorities Affairs, Information and Broadcasting Raja Zafarul Haq; Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism Arbab Niaz Mohammad and others. After the publication of "election returns" the chief military administrator, Ziaul Haq, took today a decision to dissolve his cabinet.

Opposition Successes Noted

LD262313 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 26 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov

It has been announced in Islamabad, the Pakistani capital, that almost all ministers in the country's government and close advisers of the president were defeated at yesterday's elections to the National Assembly (parliament) of Pakistan. Ali Ahmad Talpur, the defence minister, Mohammad Zafarul Haq, the information and broadcasting minister, Ghulam Dastegir Khan, the labor minister, and many others were not elected to parliament. Today the president announced he was dissolving the government -- the federal cabinet of ministers.

So, tough repression measures against the opposition and in response to any manifestation of discontent with the ruling military regime were after all of little use. Let us recall that long before the elections the activities of all opposition parties had been outlawed. Smallest attempt at criticism of the existing regime had been suppressed, meetings and demonstration banned and strict censorship clamped on the press. Practically all leaders of opposition parties had been either thrown behind bars or held under house arrest.

On the election day the cities and villages across the country teemed with Army and police, and all main communication facilities of the country were closely guarded.

And still, despite the atmosphere of repression and terror, the electorate said its word even under gun muzzles, in essence voting against the regime. True, the number of voters was not big. According to preliminary figures only 10-20 per cent out of 35 million people registered as voters appeared at polling stations. No small role in that was played by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy [MRD] which carried out extensive work in opposition to the ruling regime and demanded that democracy in the country be restored, all political prisoners released, and the ban on the political parties lifted. The movement called for boycotting the elections.

General Ziaul Haq himself did not stand in the elections. He says that the referendum held last December allegedly gave him powers to remain in his country's highest office for at least another five years.

Martial law is still in effect in the country.

The election results come as evidence of the fact that the people resolutely reject the ruling regime, its course toward Islamization and suppression of democratic liberties in domestic politics, its striving for militarization of the country and the arming of its forces with most advanced weapons systems -- the process assisted by the United States and its NATO allies. The people reject the policy of strengthening the military alliance with the Pentagon which is turning Pakistan into an outpost of its aggressive strategy in Asia, into a base for the notorious Rapid Deployment Force, and a jumping-off ground for the criminal undeclared war on the people and the legitimate Government of Aghanistan.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON FRICTION WITH U.S., PAKISTAN

PM251637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "R. Gandhi interview"]

[Text] San Francisco, 24 Feb -- Deliveries of American weapons to Pakistan have always created prolems for India, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi declared in an interview in the American newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES. "We believe that these weapons will ultimately be directed against India, and this troubles us. This is the biggest problem in our relations with the United States concerning issues in this region," he pointed out. Washington, the prime minister emphasized, regards Pakistan as one of the links of a broader global American strategy, which we regard as unjustified, since Indians want to live in peace with all their neighbors.

Replying to a question with regard to recent reports that the U.S. CIA has spent many millions on assisting the Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs that are entrenched on the territory of Pakistan, which neighbors India, the head of the Indian Government pointed out that the United States is allocating for these purposes the biggest appropriations since the end of the Vietnam war. This, he emphasized, is another important problem which, together with the weapons deliveries to Islamabad, troubles our Republic.

R. Gandhi spoke positively of the New Zealand Government's recent decision to ban U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board from visiting its country's territorial waters and ports, and also of Greece's reluctance to have American aircraft on its territory.

The Indian prime minister expressed profound concern at the statements being made, as is known, in the United States about the possibility of waging a so-called "limited" or "controlled" nuclear war. "This is an extremely dangerous concept," he pointed out. "It will be impossible to control any such war, were it to begin."

PAKISTAN 'MILITARIZATION' SAID THREATENING INDIA

LD241902 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Boris Lavrov commentary]

[Text] The Pakistani military regime, though it pays lip service to friendly relations with India, is actually pursuing a clearly hostile policy toward that country. Especially striking is the line of the Pakistani military regime to militarize the country. The policy is being conducted in all spheres. Pakistan's military spending, vast as it is, keeps growing; the strength of its Army is on the rise; new Army units are being created, and plans have been made for practically all the adults in the country to undergo military training.

But the most dangerous development is, without doubt, the stockpiling by the Pakistani military regime of the latest offensive weapons. Many specialists believe that the amount and quality of these weapons exceed all the possible defense requirements of Pakistan. Indeed, the stress is laid on offensive weapons and armed services. As concerns the Air Force, for instance, it has turned out that the delivery of 40 F-16 nuclear-capable fighter bombers was just the beginning. The United States and its NATO allies are setting up in Pakistan a real strike armada of American F-15 interceptor planes, transport and paratroop landing aircraft, Hawkeye and Mohawk reconnaissance planes for deep penetration into other countries' territory, 20 Cobra helicopter gunships, French Mirage-5 fighter planes and (Dutch) Fokker strafing planes. These aircraft are being supplied with the latest electronic guidance equipment.

Besides that, an air command system is being set up to link together all the military airfields and other Air Force facilities. Notably, this system is oriented to the New Pakistani Air Force northern command, targeted on strategically important areas of India. The Pakistani Armed Forces are being quickly equipped with the latest missile systems, the air-to-air Sparrow missiles and the ship-to-ship Seawolf and Harpoon rockets. The latter are being installed on destroyers and frigates as well as on submarines, which the Pakistani military regime is getting from the United States and other NATO countries. The Federal Republic of Germany is beginning to play an ever more important role in Pakistan's militarization. The military regime is holding talks with West Germany on the building of warships. Special concern has been voiced in India over the signing by the Pakistani military regime of an agreement with the West German Otrag company, which will be helping it to set up in Pakistan plants to manufacture rockets.

Pakistan's militarization has already reached a level that's sinister to the country's neighbors. But Washington and Islamabad intend to keep building up Pakistan's aggressive potential. At the end of last year, Islamabad welcomed the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Vessey. Referring to the general's talks, U.S. President Reagan has declared that in 1986 there will be a rise in the United States aid to the Pakistani military regime to a total of $655 million. The purpose of this so-called aid is rather indicative. Nearly 1/2 of this sum, $325 million will be spent to finance new supplies of arms; $250 million will be spent to develop cooperation for so-called security goals, that is, on military goals again. The purely economic aid will amount to only $25 million, or less than 4 percent of the total aid. This shows that the military aspects have become predominant in Pakistani-American relations. The Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES says that Pakistan will remain the chief U.S. military partner in South Asia.

Under these circumstances there is full justification for the concern expressed by the Indian Government over the exorbitant armaments of Pakistan. The concern is justified by instances in the record of Pakistani-Indian relations which were marred on three occasions by armed conflicts initiated by Pakistan. During the last two conflicts Pakistan used exactly [as heard] American weapons against India. The direction of the military preparations by the Ziaul Haq regime is no secret at all. It has been noted in both the Indian and Pakistani press that three-fourths of the Pakistani troops are massed on the eastern border with India. Border incidents are being provoked more and more frequently there. Saboteurs and terrorists are being dispatched across the border to India. The Indian authorities are showing restraint and circumspection, but the situation along the border remains tense and this tension is a direct consequence of Pakistan's militarization.

## PRK ARMY SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES RESISTANCE SETBACKS

LD261957 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh February 26 TASS -- Khmer reactionaries suffered heavy defeats in the past few months under the impact of powerful strikes on their bases and also growing moral degradation among bandits. This was noted in a TASS interview by Kim Sang, a representative of the Main Political Administration of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea.

3,228 people voluntarily came over to the side of people's revolutionary power last year, he said. The recent months witnessed more frequent cases of voluntary surrender. In the past few months the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea supported by contingents of Vietnamese volunteers smashed all bases of Pol Pot men and their "allies" along the frontier with Thailand.

Privates and commanders of the Son Sann "Sereika" grouping and the Sihanouk "Moulinaka" organisation surrender in whole units and formations, on having become convinced that their struggle against their own people lacks prospects. Among them -- commander of the Son Sann regiment Uch Heng, battalion commander Lam Vo, a number of other commanders of battalions and companies. Journalist Sun Song escaped from the "Sereika" base in the jungles. Sun Song was used by Americans and other supporters of bandits for concocting photographic and film reportages on invented "victories" of counter-revolutionaries.

Discontent is brewing in the camp of the main enemies of the Kampuchean people -- Pol Pot men. There are some men who surrendered on their own even from the much praised Pol Pot's "guards" which acted from one of the biggest bases in the area of the Thai frontier -- Phnom Malai (it was smashed early in February this year). "Disorder reigns in some Pol Pot units. Many Pol Pot men do not any longer believe in 'victory'. Moreover, growing numbers of privates learn of monstrous crimes that were committed by Pol Pot against the people. Commanders' orders are neglected. Frequently it happens that some unit is sent on a subversive assignment and on the way men from it run away single or in whole groups. There are cases of suicides at Pol Pot bases from which it is very difficult to escape".

The camp of Khmer reaction is rent with irreconcilable contradictions, said Kim Sang. Now that for bandits it becomes increasingly more difficult to commit marauding raids on settlements, Pol Pot and Son Sann men prefer to attack each other to capture food and ammunition. It is done, certainly, provided numerical superiority. Those who surrender reaffirm that they had an order to immediately open fire on meeting units of "allies".

The people's revolutionary authorities are actively assisted by relatives of people who in different times found themselves in the bandit camp, having yielded to deception or threats. Almost one in every two men who surrended took the decision to break off with bandits under the influence of friends or relatives. This happened, for instance, to the young fellow -- a radio operator of the Pol Pot base in the Siem Reap Province. Not so long ago he learnt that his parents, who, as Pol Pot men asserted, "were killed by the Vietnamese", are actually alive and, moreover, are members of the People's Volunteer Corps of the Kampot Province.

The people's revolutionary authorities treat with generosity the people who have stumbled. Those who manage to visit in secret their families in the village become convinced of the falsity of assertions about "repressions" against their relatives.

On the contrary, they see that their relatives are fairly well-off, wives work on a par with all in countryside mutual assistance groups and their children go to school together. Moreover, those people learn that members of reactionary groupings, who surrendered or who were taken prisoner, do not at all have their "arms and legs cut", as Pol Pot ring-leaders assert. But they are granted a possibility to return home and to honestly work so as to atone for their guilt to the people. Naturally, after such visits, the majority are not going to return to the jungles, despite the threat of execution for "desertion".

## PRAVDA CITES NHAN DAN ON INDOCHINESE RELATIONS

PM261241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Decisive Factor for Progress"]

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Feb -- The fraternal friendship, combat cohesion, and close cooperation between the Indochinese states and their solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are a decisive factor in the confident progress of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia along the road of national building and the defense of revolutionary gains, NHAN DAN, organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, stresses. A most important landmark in the development of these relations was the Vientiane conference 2 years ago of the supreme leaders of the SRV, Laos, and the PRK, the results of which have had a profound influence on the situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole.

Economic, trade, and cultural links between the three countries are developing successfully and cooperation between the fraternal parties -- the CPV, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party -- is strengthening. The unity of views and assessments of the situation in the international arena and the region are a reliable basis for developing these relations, the newspaper notes.

Numerous facts testify to the strengthening of the international positions of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and the progressive development of the revolution in the Indochinese countries. Their policy in the international arena, NHAN DAN stresses, is making a great contribution to strengthening the trend toward dialogue, peace, and stability in Southeast Asia and is broadly supported by all progressive forces advocating peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

MALTSEV RECEIVES POLISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

PM261111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 21 February V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received Polish Deputy Foreign Minister J. Majewski, who has come to Moscow to exchange opinions on questions of mutual interest.

USSR deputy foreign ministers B.I. Aristov and M.S. Kapitsa also had talks with J. Majewski.

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks.

ALIYEV, POLISH ENVOY DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD261838 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report over video caption attributing report to TASS]

[Text] Comrade Alivev. member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Comrade Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union, at his own request in the Kremlin today.

Matters concerning Soviet-Polish economic cooperation were discussed during a conversation held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

HUNGARIAN JOURNALIST STRESSES NEED FOR BLOC UNITY

PM261242 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Ferenc Deak, official at the Hungarian journal ORSZG VILAG, under the rubric "Foreign Journalists on Soviet Foreign Policy": "Joint Efforts"]

[Excerpt] Hungary's working people welcome the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks, at which the Soviet Union will struggle to end the arms race on earth and prevent an arms race in space. The Hungarian people, believing the maintenance of peace to be their national program, fully support the Soviet Union's principled peace-loving policy. G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has noted: "We are in complete solidarity with the Soviet Union's foreign policy and wholly support its peace initiatives and the proposals recently submitted by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko aimed at curbing the arms race and improving the situation in the world."

It can be said without exaggeration that Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems is one of the most outstanding achievements of human genius. However, in order to become the immutable norm of international life this principle requires collective efforts from the peoples. Peace can be maintained and strengthened. But no one country, no one people can achieve this alone. Only our common struggle is capable of wrecking the imperialist plot against the cause of peace. No state, however, small, must stand aside from this struggle. That is the opinion of my countryment, who are doing everything to promote the cause of easing tension and ensuring disarmament.

We can only achieve success in this through joint efforts. As K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed, "under modern conditions the socialist states' unity is a most important factor in strengthening world peace."

The growing threat from imperialism forces the socialist community states to be concerned with strengthening their defense capability and reinforcing the Warsaw Pact organization -- the reliable shield of peace and socialism -- in every possible way. The MSZMP Central Committee's theses for the forthcoming 13th MSZMP Congress stress that "the Warsaw Pact states' foreign policy initiatives are meant to serve to ease the international situation, strengthen peace and the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and resolve international disputes peacefully, by way of talks." The Warsaw Pact states' cohesion and their coordinated principled policy give every justification for hoping that it will be possible to maintain and strengthen peace on our small but so beautiful planet.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELEASED ON TV TALKS WITH BULGARIA

AU260858 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 23 Feb 85 p 1

[Report by Raycho Radulov, TRUD correspondent]

[Text] Moscow -- The working meeting between the secretariats of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council closed here, in Moscow today. The two delegations were headed by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, and by Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. An announcement released for the press states: The participants in the meeting exchanged information and experiences on topical issues of trade union activity in their two countries, aimed at implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress, as well as the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the 9th Trade Unions Congress in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The two delegation heads and leaders of the trade union centers in their respective countries discussed the methods of enhancing the role of trade unions in the further development of the national economies and in the intensification of social production based on the extensive introduction of scientific and technical achievements, as well as in perfecting the economic mechanism, and guaranteeing the further development of the working people's material and cultural living standards. The two delegations discussed questions of perfecting the work of trade unions in the sector of labor protection, social security, and the organizational-mass activities among working women and young people, as well as in cultural-mass work and educational activities.

Opinions were exchanged on future prospects for the development of Soviet-Bulgarian trade union relations and cooperation as regards international, socialist competition among workers collectives from both countries, as well as on workers' participation in resolving questions of integration. The resolve of both sides was expressed comprehensively to contribute to the intensification of the existing relations on the basis of the decisions adopted by the CEMA summit economic conference, held in June 1984 in Moscow, as well as in the spirit of the agreement on the further development of cooperation and drawing closer together, signed between the Soviet and Bulgarian trade unions.

Topical issues of the international trade union movement were discussed; the intensification of antiwar activities of the fraternal trade unions in the interest of peace, detente, and disarmament was also dealt with.

The two sides exchanged information on their activities and initiatives promoted by trade unions in both countries in connection with the celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism. Joint actions were coordinated in this respect.

The members of the Bulgarian delegation visited numerous industrial enterprises and administrative departments in Moscow, where they were acquainted with the work of the workers collectives in fulfilling the 1985 plan and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, as well as with the all-round activities of the trade union organizations, with the working people's labor and everyday living conditions, and with the organization of recreational activities.

On behalf of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, Petur Dyulgerov invited a delegation of the Soviet trade unions, headed by the Chairman of the All-Union Trade Unions Central Council, to pay an official, friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, decorated outstanding functionaries of the Soviet trade unions with the medal: "80th Anniversary of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Bulgaria."

The meeting between the secretariats of the USSR All-Union Trade Unions Central Council and the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council prodeeded in an atmosphere of fraternity, cordiality, and full mutual understanding. It represents an important, new contribution to the further development of the indestructible friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Dimitur Zhulev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, attended the closing session of the secretariats of the USSR All-Union Trade Unions Central Council and the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council.

The delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council is expected to depart for Bulgaria tomorrow.

## BRIEFS

SFRY WRITERS UNION PROTOCOL -- In Moscow a protocol was signed for cooperation between the USSR Writers Union and the Writers Union of Yugoslavia. The signing of the document was attended by SFRY's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the USSR, Milojko Drulovic. The protocol provides for creative meetings between literary masters from the two fraternal countries on the theme of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and modern Soviet and Yugoslav literature about the World War II. Georgiy Markov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers Union, noted in his address that all the events envisaged in the document will permit an even deeper understanding of the literary heritage and culture of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. [Excerpt] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Feb 85 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO VISIT TO ITALY

Gromyko-Craxi Talks

LD261858 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Rome February 26 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., had a meeting with Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy, here today.

During the exchange of views on international issues Andrey Gromyko set forth the principled approach of the Soviet Union to the need of curbing the arms race on earth and preventing it in space, strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world over. In this connection attention of the head of the Italian Government was drawn to the main points of Konstantin Chernenko's speech of February 22, 1985. The thought was stressed that in the forthcoming negotiations with the U.S. on space and nuclear arms the Soviet Union would work constructively toward attaining accords based on the principle of equality and equal security.

It is necessary that the other side, too, display a serious approach.

Speaking of the importance of creating a felicitous atmosphere for a success of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations, Andrey Gromyko reminded of the Soviet proposal concerning a freeze on nuclear arsenals and termination of further deployment of missiles.

Bettino Craxi said that the government headed by him was striving to assist the restoration of positive processes in East-West dialogue and of international detente, approached relations with the Soviet Union from that angle and came out in favor of further development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two states.

Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed that the Soviet Union consistently followed the line toward deepening and improving relations with Italy in different fields, which undoubtedly came in line with the interests of the peoples of both countries. While examining the state of and prospects for trade and economic, scientific and technical ties between the U.S.S.R. and Italy, the sides expressed readiness to develop them on the basis of the existing long-term agreements, overcoming the emerging problems in the spirit of good will and with mutual account of the interests of the parties.

On behalf of the Soviet Government Andrey Gromyko invited Bettino Craxi to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The time of the visit is to be agreed through diplomatic channels.

Gromyko-Andreotti Talks

LD262033 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Rome February 26 TASS -- Talks were held here today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and foreign minister of the USSR, and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of the Italian Republic.

A useful exchange of opinions was held in a businesslike atmosphere on a number of pressing international problems as well as questions of further developing Soviet-Italian relations.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the situation in the world remains tense and complicated since the U.S. policy of seeking military superiority and heightening tension and confrontation remains essentially unchanged. The Soviet Union was and remains strongly opposed to such a policy. It pursued and will continue pursuing a principled policy of peace.

Setting forth the Italian position, Giulio Andreotti said, in particular, that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear arms are welcomed in Italy. He expressed the wish for the talks to be constructive and produce mutually acceptable accords. Italy, for its part, will facilitate this.

Andrey Gromyko stressed the importance of preventing the militarization of outer space. The resolution of this question would make it possible to adopt far-reaching measures in such areas as strategic arms and medium-range nuclear systems. It is essential in the process to refrain from any steps going counter to the subject and objectives of the Soviet-American talks such as the installment of American medium-range missiles in some West European countries.

It was reaffirmed that both countries intend to facilitate the continuation of the European process and the success of the Stockholm conference. In this context Andrey Gromyko stressed the significance of the Soviet document, the draft provisions of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations, whose aim is to consolidate and concretize this principle at the present stage of development of inter-state relations.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary since the end of World War II the sides spoke out of unfailing respect for the territorial realities that have taken shape in Europe over the post-war period. Attempts to revise these realities present enormous danger to European and universal peace.

The sides expressed themselves in favour of working out at the Geneva conference on disarmament as soon as possible a convention that would ban and eliminate inhuman chemical weapons.

The assements of both countries of the situation in the Middle East, Central America, southern Africa and the Far East were set forth, and it was confirmed that as regards some aspects the approaches of the USSR and Italy are close to each other.

Andrey Gromyko and Giulio Andreotti stated with satisfaction the active nature of Soviet-Italian political dialogue, reaffirming in this connection the significance of the 1972 protocol on consultations. The conviction was also expressed that the further development of bilateral links in the field of the economy, science, technology and culture will meet the interests of the people of both countries and the cause of peace and detente.

Andrey Gromyko conveyed an invitation to Giulio Andreotti to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The starting date and duration of the visit will be agreed upon later.

Giulio Andreotti gave a luncheon for Andrey Gromyko, during which an exchange of speeches took place.

## Gromyko Luncheon Speech

LD262123 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Rome February 26 TASS -- The Soviet Union shares the striving of the Italian Government for maintaining good, stable relations between our states. There are more things that bind the USSR and Italy than those that separate them. This has been stated by the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko who spoke at the luncheon given in his honour by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic Giulio Andreotti.

The current Soviet-Italian talks are held in the situation when the world watches, literally holding its breath, where the development of events will turn, whether the dangers which loom before countries and nations will continue to be piled up, and the world will go down under the weight of heaps of weapons, or a way will be found towards the improvement of the international situation.

I believe it is clear to everyone what is the significance in this situation of the success or failure of the coming Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons. They touch upon the principal problem of today: What is the way to preventing the transfer of the arms race to outer space, to stopping and reversing the arms race on the earth, how the threat of a nuclear war could be lessened?

We harbour no illusions and we know that the talks will be difficult. However, we are far from a fatal hopelessness either. On behalf of the Soviet leadership I state most definitely that our country is ready to travel honestly its part of the road towards mutually acceptable understandings. We expect the United States of America to do the same.

The subject and objectives of the negotiations have recently been determined jointly. The two powers have assumed an obligation on that matter in front of the entire world. And the most important pre-requisite for the negotiations to be a success is adherence to the said agreement in practice. Its component and major part is the recognition of the interrelationship between all the three directions in the negotiations.

But there is something that cannot but give rise to concern. The negotiations have not begun yet. But there already are more than enough statements by high-ranking officials in the U.S. to the effect that huge arms buildup programs will be carried on with. In pursuit of the mirage of military superiority they are averse to the very idea of giving up all kinds of plans for spreading the arms race into outer space. All this sharply contradicts the task of the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere which was formulated by the two powers in the joint statement and the principle of equality and equal security.

Its observance is the absolutely indispensible condition for the success of the negotiations.

Making plans for a military breakthrough into space, all kinds of sophisms are used, facts and ideas are forged in every way to lull the vigilance of the people. We in the Soviet Union prefer to call things their proper names. Let me remind you of Konstantin Chernenko's words: "The use of the term 'defensive' is juggling with words. In its essense this concept is offensive, or to be more precise, aggressive. The aim is to try and disarm the other side, to deprive it of the possibility to deal a retaliatory blow in case of a nuclear aggression against it".

The task of state leaders lies not in turning into grim reality the predictions of science fiction writers about "star wars", not in the manufacture of ever deadlier weapons. True wisdom of those who are at the helm of state is not only to preclude the formidable threat coming from space but also to preclude war as a method of solving international disputes, to ensure peace for all peoples regardless of their social system, ideology, world outlook. This is what we call peaceful coexistence of states. These golden words, this humanistic principle was bequeathed to us by the founder of the Soviet state, man of genius, Lenin.

If there are leaders who, like sleep-walkers, tread without realizing it the brink of the abyss, then the peoples must protect themselves, so that all humanity is not dragged into the precipice.

The Soviet Union will be waging a resolute struggle against the militaristic line, against power methods in the policy used for interference in internal affairs of peoples, for imposing orders suiting some or other country or group of countries. It should not be allowed that arbitrariness would reign instead of law and order, that arms would serve as the supreme manifestation of law and morality. We are urging all states for a policy of peace, law, respect for the right of peoples to independent existence.

The situation in Europe, certainly, deteriorates considerably as a result of the implementation of the plans of the deployment of new U.S. missiles. Has this increased anyone's security? No. Quite the contrary, a mine of huge yield has been placed under the European Continent. It should be said outright that the responsibility for this is borne both by those states that were pushing others towards missile deployment and by those that agreed to this. Willingly, half-willingly or reluctantly, is a different matter. In the end, the destructive force of a missile does not decrease depending on the degree of willingness with which it was deployed. This is how we should assess this fact, Andrey Gromyko stressed.

The question arises: Does such a situation promtoe the forthcoming negotiations? Our answer is: absolutely not. To begin with the Soviet Union suggests that the corresponding steps of either side be discontinued. We are not only against any further raising of the level of military confrontation in Europe, we stand for its radical lowering. Common sense, if its access has not been finally blocked to those spheres of the NATO countries which shape their foreign policy, should prevail.

What is referred to as East-West dialogue is not confined alone to the negotiations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. for all their importance. Contacts, exchanges of opinion, and -- the important thing -- attaining of greater mutual understanding between European countries can substantially promote the return of international relations to the rails of detente. I would make no secret of the fact that we would like to see Italy among those who raise their voice against the arms race soaring into space heights, in favor of slowing down the operation of arms manufacturing conveyors, and then, for stopping them altogether. We are confident that Italy, if it uses its potentialities, can promote with its concrete actions the constructive course of Soviet-U.S. negotiations.

An unsatisfactory situation is taking shape at the Stockholm conference. Judging by all appearances, the opponents of the improvement of the situation in Europe dominate there at the moment. As is known, the Soviet Union propses to reach agreement on the no-first use of nuclear weapons by all the nuclear powers, on the non-use of military power at all. Recently we displayed flexibility and put forward additional proposals. However, a positive response to them has not come yet. I should like to express hope that it is not the last word or our partners at that forum.

Here in the "eternal city" one cannot fail to think of how much Rome has witnessed the epochs of exuberant growth and the bitterness of war devastations. A wise Italian proverb was quoted to us: "Only the one who has not lived through a war does not cherish peace". The proverb is so accurate that it could be made international. The peoples of our two countries, the peoples of Europe know well what a war is like. Peace was gained at too high a price.

We are grateful to those in Italy who on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism pay tribute to the enormous contribution to this victory made by the Soviet people. It is the requirement of life itself to firmly uphold the inviolability of the territorial-political agreements and treaties, in the Helsinki Final Act. Every European, and not only European, should known that the inviolability of the existing borders in Europe is the question of war and peace. It leaves no room for flimsy, ill-considered judgements.

Italy, as well as other countries, can be sure that the Soviet Union will not turn off the course towards peace. This was again stressed by K.U. Chernenko in his speech on February 22. This was also pointed out in his address to Italian readers.

The Soviet Union always regarded Italy as a serious partner. We are for further development of versatile ties with your country in every sphere where this meets mutual interests. As far as we can see, the Italian Government also views the development of relations with the USSR as a component of no small importance in its policy. Consequently, there exist opportunities to continue developing relations.

The Soviet Union has quite good experience of establishing business ties with Italy. Problems arising in this sphere can and must be solved jointly. If all sort of advice coming mostly from outside Italy is to be heeded, then the increase of trade can hardly be expected. We shall, certainly, continue buying from Italy and from other countries the things that are in keeping with up-to-date level of technology, with our requirements. However, the enterprise of Italian businessmen, remarked upon the back by Shakespeare, should stand them in good stead now too.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko and Giulio Andreotti signed a Soviet-Italian convention on avoiding double taxation of incomes.

There was also an official presentation of collections of documents and materials published in the USSR and Italy, pertaining to Soviet-Italian relations in 1917-1984, that were prepared jointly by the foreign ministries of the two countries.

## Significance of Visit

LD261440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] The official visit to Italy by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister foreign affairs, is at the center of attention of the public and mass information media in the country. Our correspondent Yuriy Vybornov reports from Rome:

In the opinion of the overwhelming majority of observers, this visit goes beyond the bounds of bilateral relations and is an important event in international political life on the threshold of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on space and nuclear weapons to begin on 12 March in Geneva. The exchange of opinions on current major problems has long since become the norm of Soviet-Italian relations.

Although our countries belong to different social systems, and although Italy has been and remains a NATO member-state, the Soviet Union, faithful to the Leninist principles of its foreign policy, has always attributed the most serious attention to development of ties with that country on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Like many other Western states, Italy is disturbed by the incessant arms race and its transfer to space through the star wars plans pronounced by Washington; and while remaining its NATO ally, Italy has on several occasions expressed anxiety and doubts as to where the militarization of outer space may lead.

According to the LA REPUBBLICA newspaper, Comrade Gromyko's current visit may bring out completely frankly the positions of the two countries, which want to proceed along the path not of accumulation of difficulties in international and bilateral relations, but want to overcome these difficulties.

The present meetings and negotiations in Rome will undoubtedly make a positive contribution to these relations and will promote expansion of dialogue and strengthening of mutual understanding, a fundamental factor in our complicated nuclear age.

Western Media Coverage

For Italian and other Western media coverage of the visit to Italy, by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, including his meetings with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, and the pope, see the Italy section of the 25 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## L'HUMANITE INTERVIEWS CPSU'S SOLOMENTSEV

PM251531 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Feb 85 p 7

[Interview with CPSU Politburo member Mikhail Solomentsev by Jean George in Paris -- date not given]

[Text] Mikhail Solomentsev headed the CPSU delegation invited to attend the 25th PCF Congress. We met him on that occasion and asked him first about the USSR's internal problems now that preparations are being made for the 27th CPSU Congress.

"This congress," the Soviet leadership member replied, "will adopt a new edition of the CPSU program and make changes to the party rules. The program theses will form the bases of the country's economic and social development plans for the next 5-year period (1986-1990) and for the period through 2000.

"In the last 2 years, industrial production increased by 4.2 percent in 1984 [as published], in other words 50 percent more than in the first 2 years of this 5-year period. Production quality indicators have improved. Positive results have been obtained in a number of agricultural sectors and in stockraising. The growth in the population's real incomes has been speeded up. Almost 10 million people improved their housing conditions in 1984.

"This year we intend to strengthen and extend these positive trends. The rates of increase of basic economic indicators are fixed at a higher level than the average indicators in the first 4 years of the 5-year period. I would like to point out that, although we are forced to allocate large sums to boosting national defense, we do not accept the idea of a reduction in economic and social programs. The growth in real incomes planned for 1985 is 3.3 percent.

"Among the tasks we have to accomplish, priority is given to completing the intensification of the national economy, considerably speeding up scientific and technical progress, and improving forms and methods of management. The best world performances in the sphere of labor productivity must be guidelines for us.

"We are convinced that the advantages of the socialist system are brought about precisely through the exercise of the people's sovereign power. The full realization of the considerable rights enjoyed by the soviets, the labor collectives, and all the links in the chain of our political system is the high point of this power.

"These questions are, as you see, eminently peaceful and constructive. Unfortunately, we are forced to find answers to them in a complex and at times dangerous international situation."

Geneva Talks

[George] How do you view the current international situation?

[Solomentsev] We have noted a number of reassuring factors recently. The most important is the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on opening new negotiations relating to all space and nuclear weapons. It is very positive that the U.S. Administration has finally decided to start preliminary talks aimed at preventing an arms race in space and reducing arsenals on earth. The very existence of agreement on these preliminary talks is contributing to some easing of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations.

But it would be wrong to overestimate these facts, and especially to cherish unfounded illusions. It must unfortunately be noted that the nuclear arms race is continuing. None of the military programs announced by President Reagan has been canceled or postponed. The deployment of U.S. missiles in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's borders is continuing, and this is further increasing tension in Europe. Preparations are being hurriedly made to deploy MX missiles and B1-B bombers on U.S. territory and to put Trident II submarines into service. In addition to this there is the "star wars" program, which is not being slowed down either.

[George] What are the prospects for the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva?

[Solomentsev] The Soviet Union is making every effort to ensure that these preliminary talks are fruitful. The essential thing here is not to negotiate for the sake of negotiating but to achieve specific results. This depends on the positions adopted by the two sides and their desire to seek mutually acceptable solutions in practice and not in words. The Soviet position will not fall short of the sincere positions of peace and disarmament.

It is important to be aware of the content and rationale of the Geneva talks. The questions that will be examined in them -- space, strategic, and medium-range weapons -- are all, it must be stressed, closely interconnected and form an indivisible whole. In our view, the Pershing missiles are not much different from strategic weapons. Consequently, it is impossible to separate the question of strategic weapons from that of medium-range missiles. Of course the main question, let us even say the key question, is how to prevent a space arms race.

This program is in no way defensive but is in fact offensive, since the aim is to create the right conditions for carrying out first strikes with impunity. Without this program there would be no reason to fear that the arms race might be extended to a new and even more dangerous sphere.

If the United States launches an arms race in space and pursues costly research in this sphere, the Soviet Union will have to do likewise, while strengthening its other means, including strategic and medium-range weapons. This will be a new and even more dangerous resurgence of the arms race that will swallow up vast resources. The Soviet Union rejects this. It is urgently necessary to prevent a space arms race.

Is the United States prepared to do this? There is at present no sign that it intends to review or cancel the "star wars" program. But, from a different viewpoint, it has agreed to conduct negotiations to prevent a space arms race. There is a degree of inconsistency here. The future will show us how it will be resolved. This will determine the success or failure of the preliminary talks. As Konstantin Chernenko said in reply to a U.S. television correspondent: The USSR will honor any agreement reached in Geneva.

I repeat that the Soviet Union is prepared to accept the most radical solutions in this sphere. We expect the same approach from the United States.

Cooperation With France

[George] What do you think of the state of Franco-Soviet relations and the prospects for their development?

[Solomentsev] The Soviet Union always advocates good relations with France. We believe that Franco-Soviet relations are a major factor in security and stability in Europe. Historical experience, including that of the recent past, shows this.

The Franco-Soviet summit meeting in Moscow last summer dealt with possibilities for extending cooperation between France and the Soviet Union in different spheres.

It is possible, in particular, that our two countries might reach a joint concept of opposition to space militarization. The USSR and France can also make their contribution to strengthening security in Europe and to achieving progress in the Stockholm meeting. There are also areas of agreement between our two countries in their assessments of some conflicts, be it in the Near East or Central America. And, although we do not agree with France on all points, there is objectively a broad similarity of national interests, based on common interest in the consolidation of peace.

On the whole, bilateral trade and economic exchanges are not going badly. Between 1980 and 1984 the volume of goods more than doubled compared with the previous 5-year period. However, there is also unexploited potential in this sphere. Our two countries' economies complement each other. In our view this opens up broad prospects for economic cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis. It is important that the desire to achieve this is the same on both sides and that there is no artificial obstacle hindering economic exchanges. Some people in the West would like to offer the USSR obsolete equipment and technologies. It must be clear that these attempts have no chance of succeeding.

In our view the prospects for developing economic cooperation with France are favorable. They will be examined by the grand commission due to meet in Paris soon. We hope that our mutual efforts will provide new impetus.

A great deal is being done in the Soviet Union to cultivate feelings of friendship and respect toward the French people and their country. All those who visit our country know this.

I must say frankly that we are surprised by the anti-Soviet campaigns in France and more especially by those being waged by the media. They are sowing distrust between the peoples of our two countries. Every effort must be made to end such phenomena, which are poisoning relations between the Soviet Union and France.

SPD OPPOSES FRG SUPPORT OF U.S. 'STAR WARS'

LD261730 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Bonn February 26 TASS -- The leadership of the West German Social Democrats has demanded that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stop supporting American "star wars" plans. The Presidium of the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] board said in a statement here, in particular, that the American programs for further militarizing outer space threaten to destabilize the military equilibrium between East and West and usher in another round of the arms race, which is at odds with the vital interests of the European nations.

The leadership of the leading opposition party of West Germany called on the Bonn government to back the idea of freezing the nuclear arsenals and banning the testing of nuclear as well as space arms.

AKSENOV VIEWS REVANCHIST LEADERS' REMARKS

LD261514 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Lev Aksenov reports:

The leader of "The Association of Germans from East Prussia", parliamentary State Secretary under the Minister on Intra-German Relations Ottfried Henning asserted that "East Prussia" allegedly "belongs to Germany". He did so in an article which was printed in OSTPREUSSENBLATT, the publication of that revanchist organization.

Sharply stepped up subversive activities of revanchists in the past few months convincingly show that revanchists intend to "mark" in their own way the approaching 40th anniversary of the rout of fascist Germany. No sooner subsided the passions around the instigative publication of the "SCHLESIER" leaflet, entitled "Thoughts About Germany", as Henning, who holds far from the last place in the Bonn hierarchy, started discoursing about "legal aspects" of the thesis on "East Prussia's being part of Germany".

Leaders of the FRG's government-forming parties from time to time express "dissatisfaction" with pronouncements of the democratic public and the press of different countries expressing indignation over revanchists' growing activity. Thus, the head of the Bonn government repeatedly inquired: Are there revanchists in our country? And the answer is not far to seek: Henning, one of the most rabid revanchists, is not only Bundestag deputy from the Christian Democratic Party, which is headed by Helmut Kohl, but he is also among directors of one of the federal ministries. The character of activities of that ministry bears the tint of revanchism, non-recognition of political realities in Europe.

But this is not all. Assertions made by Henning and his associates do not differ essentially too much from the policy principles of the ruling parties in the FRG. The more so that scores of such leaders hold key posts in Bonn or have seats in the Bundestag or head different governmental departments. This is therefore a certain line which is supported by official circles. Instigative activities of revanchists, directed against the interests of universal peace and security, inflict considerable damage upon Bonn's international prestige. Heralds of revanchism who seek the recarving of the political map of Europe, should remember the fate of their predecessors.

SWEDISH BUSINESS FIGURE INTERVIEWED ON TRADE

LD252206 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Stockholm February 25 TASS -- Correspondent Nikolay Vokolov reports:

Trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Sweden is developing now highly propitiously and meets the two countries' mutually advantageous interests, Hans Stahle, chairman of the Swedish Committee for the Promotion of Trade with the USSR, president and chairman of the broad of "Alfa-Laval", one of Sweden's biggest concerns, told TASS.

This is evidenced, in particular, by the conclusion of a contract with "Alfa-Laval" for the supply of equipment for an integrated milk factory, now under construction in Moscow, to process some 2,000 tonnes of milk daily. "Alfa-Laval's economic ties with Soviet organizations are of a traditionally good character, which is reflected in a number of projects already implemented in the Soviet Union.

The new contract testifies to the fact that the two countries have stable ties and mutual wish to develop them further. [sentence as received]

The agreement on coastal trade, which has recently been signed by the Soviet and Swedish Governments, opens up extra opportunities for Swedish plants and firms, Jans Stahle pointed out. The long-term programme for the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Sweden for 1981-1990 also provides for a substantial increase in the volume of reciprocal trade.

Trade is a major component of relations between states. Its development is of particular significance to maintaining and strengthening goodneighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden, said Hans Stahle.

VAYRYNEN ENDORSES USSR-FINLAND TREATY PRINCIPLES

LD261735 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Helsinki February 26 TASS -- Good-neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union develop on the firm foundation of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance dated 1948. These have been and will continue to be fundamental principles in Finland's foreign policy. This was stated here by Finland's Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen.

He emphasized that the political situation in the north of Europe remained stable and peaceful. Finland's all major foreign policy initiatives are aimed at that.

SOVIET-AUSTRIAN TALKS HELD IN VIENNA 25 FEB

LD251324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1229 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Vienna, 25 Feb (TASS) -- Today Soviet-Austrian consultations on issues of the activity of the UN and other international problems representing mutual interest took place at the Austrian Foreign Affairs Ministry. Taking part in the consultations on the Soviet side were Vladimir Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Collegium; on the Austrian, Friederich Bauer, director of the Political Department of the Austrian Foreign Affairs Ministry, and other official figures.

U.S. PLANS ON NUCLEAR DEPLOYMENT IN SPAIN VIEWED

LD212042 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Yuriy Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] Washington's secret plan proposing to deploy nuclear weapons in Spain when necessary has provoked widespread comment in the country. The plan, prepared by the Pentagon in 1975, provides for the installation of 32 nuclear missiles at 4 military bases without prior consultation with the Moncloa administation. Regarding this, it is significant that the U.S. Embassy in Madrid has not denied the news denouncing the existence of this disastrous plan, arguing that for obvious reasons the United States does not comment on contingency plans.

The fact that on the other side of the ocean there exists a plan providing for Spain's conversion into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage and the so-called explanations from the U.S. Embassy provoked justified indignation in Spanish public opinion, our commentator Yuriy Konstantinov writes. All the political parties represented in the Cortes demanded that the Socialist government reply to the clear and concrete questions: Did it know in advance of the existence of Washington's nuclear plan? What is its attitude to the U.S.-Iberian nuclear policy?

In the press conference held after the meeting with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez stated categorically that there will be no nuclear installations in Spain. At the same time he indicated that the decisions affecting Spain are taken in Spain and in the Spanish parliament. Covernment Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra recalled the resolution against the deployment of nuclear weapons on Spanish territory approved by the Cortes in 1981. He emphasized the inviolable nature of Spanish sovereignty, which is constitutionally guaranteed. In their statements the Spanish leaders salute another significant fact. Both the prime minister and the members of his cabinet did not know of the existence of the Pentagon's military plan. The diplomatic office denies that the United States consulted or warned Spain. In the meantime the agreement on friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries indicates the need for regular consultations, especially in military matters. Nevertheless, Washington does not appear to consider itself obliged to observe the corresponding articles in the agreement.

Needless to say, this behavior puts its ally into a confused situation, to say the least. However, the United States does not pay much attenton to the interests of its allies when it is a question of Washington's global strategy. The strategy provides for Spain's involvement in NATO's military structure, for the expansion of the U.S. military presence on the other side of the Pyrenees and for the creation of new military bases and objects on Spanish territory, be they under the U.S. flag or the North Atlantic flag. Now on the other side of the Atlantic it is said that Spain ought to take on all the commitments arising from its participation in NATO, above all the military commitments. Washington's plans to deploy nuclear missiles on the other side of the Pyrenees are based on Spain's incorporation into the military structure of NATO.

Fernando Schwartz, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Diplomatic Information Service, said without reservation on national television that on joining the NATO military structure Spain would have to accept nuclear installations on its territory regardless of the wishes of the national parliament. He said that the plans for the deployment of nuclear missiles or warheads are the plans of NATO and the United States. So a crude deceit can lead Spanish politicans to expect a specific status for Spain in the North Atlantic alliance and freedom from bloc commitments.

Some Spanish observers say that the news about the Pentagon's secret plan has coincided with the beginning of a wide-ranging pro-Atlanticist campaign deployed in Spain for the purpose of making public opinion believe that the country's participation in NATO does not affect Spanish sovereignty and that Spain would receive only benefits from joining the alliance. Well, it is the Spanish themselves who will make the definitive assessment of such benefits.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY FORMING IN PORTUGAL

LD251256 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Lisbon Febraury 25 TASS -- A new political organization which is soon to be officially formed in Portugal will be called the Democratic Renaissance [as received] Party. A decision to this effect was taken by participants in a national conference of the supporters of the incumbent president of the country Ramalho Eanes held in the resort city of Troia. A constituent convention of the party is planned to be held in several months.

Delegates of the conference also discussed and approved the "declaration of principles" and the rules of the future party. The declaration expresses, among other things, the intention to consolidate national sovereignty and expand Portugal's ties with many countries, including socialist ones. In the internal political sphere the task is set to overcome the social-economic crisis in Portugal by means of developing productive forces and reducing the country's dependence on foreign capital.

The intiators of the creation of the new political organization pointed out at a press conference the need to maintain a dialogue with the Portuguese Communist Party.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH GREEK WRITERS -- Moscow February 14 TASS -- An agreement on cooperation between the USSR Writers' Union and the Union of Greek Writers was signed in Moscow today. The sides undertook to promote implementation of Soviet-Greek documents on cultural and scientfic cooperation. Delegations are to be exchanged, prose writers, poets, critics of the two countries are to participate in conferences on questions of literature. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 14 Feb 85 LD]

DAIRY MINISTER IN SWEDEN -- The Soviet minister of the meat and dairy industry, Sizenko, concluded his visit to Sweden, which took place at the invitation of the Swedish Government. The Soviet guest visited near combines and dairies, a number of cooperative societies as well as the companies Alfa-Laval, Tetra Pak, and Frigoscandia, where he acquainted himself with machinery and equipment, with refrigeration appliances,milk product packaging, and other products. [Text] [Moscow International Service in Swedish 1900 GMT 24 Feb 85 LD]

BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD261644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Ronaldo Sardenberg, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federative Republic of Brazil, presented his credentials in the Kremlin today to Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In presenting his credentials Sardenberg noted the fruitful nature of relations between Brazil and the USSR, and stated the Brazilian Government's desire for further development of these relations, which are based on the principles of mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual benefit.

In greeting the ambassador, Comrade Kuznetsov stated the Soviet side's satisfaction with the positive nature of relations between the USSR and Brazil, and voiced the certainty that the broadening and deepening of Soviet-Brazilian cooperation in various spheres will be in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of the goal of preserving and consolidating peace.

Following the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches between Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov and Ronaldo Sardenberg, a conversation was held.

CARIBBEAN GROUP URGES SOVEREIGNTY, DEVELOPMENT

LD252241 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Paramaribo February 25 TASS -- Special correspondent Mikhail Fokim reports: The international conference "For National Sovereignty and Socio-Economic Development of Latin America and the Caribbean" has opened in the capital of Suriname. The participants in the conference discuss the Reagan administration's aggressive militaristic policy line, declare for full national liberation of the countries in the region and their socio-economic and political restructuring.

Tim Hector, leader of the Antiguan Liberation Movement, said that Washington regarded the Caribbean Basin as its domain, having impudently arrogated the "right" to meddle in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The Caribbean nations oppose the imperialist diktat. This is evidenced, in particular, by widespread unrest of the working people in Jamaica and in the Dominican Republic, the mounting opposition to the pro-American regimes of Dominica and Barbados.

Tim Hector also pointed out that the White House was engaged in the large-scale militarization of the region. New U.S. bases have been set up recently in Antigua and Grenada, which is occupied by the U.S. military.

M. Alse, leader of the People's National Movement of Trinidad and Tobago, called upon all the peoples of the Caribbean Basin to pool their energies in the struggle against imperialism's intrigues, and to give a rebuff to the military-political expansion of the United States and other Western powers. He stressed that the Caribbean Basin was going through the epoch when it was shattering for the second time the fetters of slavery, this time the fetters of neo-colonialist and imperialist domination, above all, that by the United States.

Clement Rohy, secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, pointed out that the development of the revolutionary process in the Caribbean should be oriented toward socialism. It is a socially restructuring of society alone, he stressed, that is capable of tackling problems facing the Caribbean nations in the interests of broad sections of the working people.

GUYANA ENVOY MARKS NATIONAL DAY IN ADDRESS

LD232312 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by Guyana envoy to the USSR]

[Text] The people of Guyana are today marking their national holiday: the Day of the Proclamation of the Republic. Taking part in our program is Phillip Nathaniel Chan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to the USSR.

[Begin Chan video recording in English fading into Russian translation] Dear comrades and friends: Fifteen years ago the final link that constitutionally joined us to the colonial past was severed. This year we are also celebrating the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Guyana.

Over the past year Soviet-Guyanese relations have considerably strengthened in all fields -- diplomatic, political, economic, and cultural. We are particularly pleased with the strengthening of economic and political ties. We hope that in this year, under the wise leadership of the heads of our countries, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Forbes Burnham, these ties will attain even greater strength.

Guyana, like the majority of developing nations, still finds itself under the influence of the adverse international economic and financial situation. Nevertheless, we are fighting, and the past year was more successful than the preceding one.

Guyana will continue to make efforts to advance along its chosen path, basing its foreign policy on the principle of nonalignment, and its domestic policy on the desire for full self-dependence.

We will continue to come out in favor of peace and justice and against colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and fascism; we will support the struggle for national liberation and efforts to make friends with all countries on the basis of mutual respect.

Guyana will always respect the international principles of equality, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and the nonuse of aggressive measures in settling international disputes and the inviolability of borders.

In short, we support peace throughout the world, a world in which resources are directed toward improving the quality and standards of life of all peoples, instead of a growing arms race. For this reason the people of Guyana fully welcome the decision of the Soviet Union and the United States of America to begin talks next month on nuclear and space armaments.

We will strive to develop even closer ties with the Soviet Union and the Soviet people, and the people of all the socialist countries.

Long live Guyanese-Soviet friendship! Thank you for your attention. [end recording]

CHILEAN CP PLENUM POLITICAL REPORT, PARTS II-IV

PY222110 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 21, 22, 23 Feb 85

[Political commission report to the PCCh Central Committee plenum, "Convened Underground in Chile in January 1985" -- Parts II-IV]

[Text] Despite all official announcements, the economic crisis into which the dictatorship has pushed the country grows wider and deeper. The monetary devaluation in September, forced by the international banks and the IMF, has caused a revolting wave of increasing prices, a shrinking of the meager salaries of the workers, and a reduction in retail business. The living conditions of the popular masses in the cities and the countryside continue to get worse, and unemployment is still high. The forecasts made by economists of different schools of thought for 1985, as well as those made by many businessmen, are somber, with no prospects of recovery. Time and again, Pinochet has repeated that the root of the economic difficulties the country is experiencing can be found in the economic recession gripping international capitalism, but he has never said that the main cause of the crisis stems from imperialist domination and exploitation, and the Chilean financial oligarchy that favors them. An example of this foreign exploitation, which is domestically assisted, is the huge foreign debt contracted by the regime and the economic groups that have sent $7-10 billion out of the country to be deposited in foreign banks.

The need to overcome the structural economic crisis is a must. The foreign debt has turned into a huge drain of resources the country can no longer afford. The servicing of interests alone takes up much more than the revenues from copper exports, the country's main source of wealth. The servicing of both the interests and principals that have not been renegotiated takes up more than Chile's total exports. The policy of the financial capital toward Chile that is implemented by the IMF and the creditor banks is closely adhered to by the dictatorship, and it consists in compromising the entire Chilean economy to service the foreign debt. As a result, Chile has been a net exporter of capital in the past years, above all to the benefit of the imperialist financial capital. The loans granted by the IMF and the international banks do not actually enter the country, because they are used for the payment of interests on the foreign debt. Chile is the Latin American country that has experienced the worst deterioration in its terms of trade since 1970. Today, three times the export receipts of 14 years ago are necessary to import an equivalent volume of goods. The parasitism of the financial capital has become brutally obvious since January 1983: Approximately $6 billion has been earmarked by the dictatorship, it reported, in its attempt to prevent the bankruptcy of the financial system and to cover deficits of the large economic groups. The contradictions brought about by the imperialist exploitation and the parasitism of the financial captial with the policy it imposes restrict the regime's maneuvering room and stymie the Chilean economic recovery. In the face of the demands made by imperialism through the IMF and the creditor banks, Pinochet devaluated the Chilean peso, thereby forcing the workers, and the small- and medium-sized businessmen, to carry the burden of payment, thus keeping salaries low, granting readjustments below the cost-of-living increase, and cutting down public investments to a minimum. On top of this the regime has drawn up a law whereby it can use social security funds for the benefit of the monopolistic capital. Economy Minister Collado has shamelessly announced the creation of a popular capitalism, which is intended to fleece modest people for the benefit of the private banks, the large consortiums, and imperialism. These are the regime's privileged ones and its main supporters.

The struggle to oust Pinochet and to restore democracy has an anti-imperialist character, and it reflects, in political terms, the contradiction between the Chilean nation and the U.S. imperialism and its domestic partners and lackeys.

The report of our national conference says: Fascism has precipitated the Chilean nation into a hole from which it can emerge only by taking a 180-degree turn, contemplating indispensable and abrupt measures, such as a moratorium of the foreign debt. Pinochet is unable to do this, because his main concern, and that of his occasional collaborators such as Collados and Escobar, is to collect money to at least pay the interests on the foreign debt, on the order of $2 billion per year. The country is facing the dilemma of either continuing to pay the foreign debt contracted by the economic groups or suspending such payments in order to reactivate the economy. As has been said, the dictatorship is obviously incapable of making such a decision and, therefore, it cannot solve the pervasive crisis affecting the country.

Only a democratic government representing the interests of all Chileans can make the decision to suspend the payment of the foreign debt. Although entertaining the most varied interests and concerns, all of the sectors affected by the dictatorship, which is the great majority of the population, are convinced that the regime must be changed, that Pinochet must go, that democracy must be restored if a solution to the problesm is to be found. These are, therefore, the still valid objectives capable of energizing and mobilizing the people, because they epitomize all of the social and democratic aspirations.

In the implementation of his disgraceful economic policy, the dictatorship has not only trampled the legitimate interests of the wage earners, but also those of entrepreneurial sectors that had supported it before. The dictator and his interior minister have set out to stop the erosion of the social base that supports the tyranny, to regain the support of the small- and medium-sized commerce and transport businessmen, and to reinforce the regime's position in the industrial, agro-industrial, and fruit growing sectors. To accomplish their purpose, they made some concessions to the small- and medium-sized businessmen, and favored the large capitalists with the devaluation of the Chilean peso and the increase of customs tariff. Their successes in this area were fleeting. Among the merchants and the transport operators there is an inclination to join hands with the workers in the struggle for their common interests; and among the industrial capitalists and the export-related sectors, discontent and insecurity have arisen, and criticism has been mounting because of the restriction of the internal market, the high interest rates, and the uniform customs tariffs.

It can be gathered from what has been said before that the moratorium on the foreign debt, the anti-imperialist battle cry raised by the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], and the workers' struggle for better salaries and wages, against rising prices, and for an effective economic recovery, express the feeling of the nation's majority. This is so true that some supporters of the regime, like the repugnant Jaime Guzman, speak of the need for a change of attitude toward the foreign debt. Not a few among the bourgeoisie propose that no more than 25 percent of the value of exports be earmarked for foreign debt payment. Others are saying that the state must no longer provide guarantees for the debts of private groups. At the same time, the president of the metalworkers union is asking that salaries be improved somewhat, so that the internal market for domestically manufactured goods can be expanded.

Meanwhile, Pinochet has announced that he is granting a pittance of a salary readjustment to civil servants and military personnel, a pittance that will not be equally distributed because more of it will go to higher salaries, that is, those earned by executives, managers, generals, ministers, and undersecretaries. The large majority of workers, who cannot exercise their labor rights, will get no readjustment at all. The demands for readjustment of salaries and wages are more frequent every day, and they should become even more so. Only the struggle by the workers and sectors that suffer under the antinational Pinochet economic policy can put an end to the poverty in which most of the people live as actors in a national drama. The dictator's golden dream of an economic recovery powered by foreign investment is fading away.

The intensified fascist repression that is also intended to give international banks assurances that the dictatorship is a stable regime where investments are secure produces the opposite effect: It is viewed in international circles as the outward sign of the regime's weakness, which to prop itself up must threaten, adopt coercive measures, maintain repression, arrest, torture, murder, gag the press, and even attack the church with despicable actions like the assassination of Father Jarlan, the bombing of parish chapels by Army officers, the ban on religious services, the expulsion of Solidarity Vicar Ignacio Gutierrez, the arbitrary arrest of priests, and the like, and the silencing of the bishops' voice.

The progress of the people's struggle is reflected throughout the nation, especially in the behavior and decisions of the grass roots, social levels, and political parties. The daily action of the masses, the fighting spirit of the large sectors of the population that apply various methods of struggle and use different forms of violence, the growth of the prestige and the influence of our party and its Communist youth organizations, the strengthening and developing of the united and combative positions advocated by other political sectors such as the Socialist Party, the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], and the Christian Left, and especially the presence of the leadership of the MDP, demonstrate that the people want the end of the dictatorship as soon as possible and the establishment of an advanced democratic regime to fully eradicate fascism, remove its material bases, adopt basic measures to change the state structures, and carry out profound economic and social changes.

Due to the greatest weight of the revolutionary forces it is necessary to define positions and clarify the situation. For example, it is already clear that the law of political parties has no future. It will not be accepted by any of the opposition parties, and in the end it will not be promulgated nor put into operation by the few supporters of the dictator. The members of the Government Junta, the most notorious and aberrant legislative body in the world, have been wasting their time; they have written on sand or plowed on the sea. Their political laws have no future.

Pinochet, with his stubborn position which can only see the possibility of remaining in power by escalating repression, strengthening the terrorist apparatus, and rejecting any minor changes in his so-called transition to democracy, which is nothing more than the full institutionalization of the fascist regime, does not even have complete dominion over his weak supporters, the majority of whom are inclined to concessions.

The mass struggle stresses the contradictions within the government and this can be seen through the political crisis' effect on the regime, which was made clear with the resignation of the cabinet early in November. This crisis is not yet over. Escobar's future is about to be decided because his differences with Collados are very well known. Many of the supporters the regime had in the past are keeping quiet. They either take a critical position or join the opposition. An example of this situation is Bulnes' resignation from the Council of State. General Matthei, who came out advocating the idea of a limited opening and the possibility of a dialogue between civilians and the chiefs of the Armed Forces, was forced to withdraw his ideas and to even talk about Pinochet as president until 1989. However, his post was more important.

It is unquestionable that Pinochet did not like Matthei's declarations. It is known that the members of the junta, except Benavides, did not fully agree with the measures the dictator wanted to put into practice when he ordered the state of siege. It is also well known that the Navy, and Merino himself, disagreed with the solution found to the southern border conflict with Argentina.

The political groups which provide the greatest support to the regime, headed by Willoughby, Sergio Fernandez, Jaime Guzman, and other lackeys, are frightened by the combativeness of the people's struggle, and in an effort to confront it they close ranks around the dictator by supporting his repressive measures, and also by advising him to relieve the pressure of the social boiling pot by choosing or appointing a congress next year, and even allowing the return of more people from exile. Jaime Guzman has said on various occasions that a return to the 11 September 1973 situation would be a serious political mistake.

On 4 October in the Union Club the tyrant, in one of his incoherent and revealing improvisations, frankly said: I realize I am the only one who is fighting. No one comes out into the arena, to the press, to fight head on. On a previous occasion the tyrant, with strict military criterion, said: Our people are afraid. It gives the impression that all of the achievements made are being lost, and when I see that the forces are withdrawing I will begin an offensive to regain the initiative.

This intention to regain the so-called initiative has resulted in the imposition of the state of siege. But only the most obstinate enemies of the people. those who want to prolong the rule of Pinochet to safeguard their privileges, can agree with this measure. The escalation of repression has received the general repudiation of the people and fomented hatred of the oppressors.

The imposition of the state of siege has created, more contradictions within the regime and the Armed Forces. The new situation confirms our party's position that there will be no transition or opening. Pinochet will not let go of his initiative. He must be made to fall. There can be no dialogue with him. There is no other path than unity and decisive struggle. The opposition now more clearly understands the essence of the two basic projects mentioned in the report to our national conference, the first of which advocates a middle class democratic solution, and the second that advocates a popular democratic solution aimed at socialism.

In relation to the national strike, the Democratic Alliance [AD] did not support it. All it did was release a declaration of solidarity. However, the strike received the full support of the leaders of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], who are members of the National Workers Command, and other representatives of this party. Other PDC union leaders worked against the strike. This ambiguous position is a reflection of what is happening within the AD, in which there are two tendencies. One tendency advocates maintaining the postulates which gave origin to the AD: the ousting of Pinochet; the formation of a provisional government; the call for a constituent assembly; the establishment of a social truce among all democratic forces; and an agreement or constitutional pact without exclusions. The other tendency advocates making a deal with the dictatorship, and putting aside, at least momentarily, the ousting of Pinochet. This group is satisfied with the change of the fascist Constitution and prefers to reach understanding with rightist rather than leftist groups.

The unanimous agreement reached in mid-November 1984 between the MDP, the AD, and all of the opposition's political and social forces to carry out the protest against the state of siege indicates that the middle class opposition also has forces which are about to begin a new stage of united struggle that may culminate with the downfall of the regime. This attitude reflects the feeling of the people who, in meetings, on barricades, in different activities, and various forms of fighting characterized by stoppages and protests, are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the militants of the MDP, the socialist bloc, and the PDC.

The various sectors of the population, despite political or ideological differences, are uniting in the struggle against the dictatorship. This does not mean that the differences existing within the opposition have been erased, but that what has been said in our conference about the different democratic projects is gradually becoming clearer and more accurate. The report to the conference says: Historically a definition in this field cannot be evaded. But this definition must be produced within the short or medium term in the course of the united struggle against fascism by uniting all forces around a common project, setting as the first priority the social and political emergencies of the people and of the country, around which an understanding is possible and urgently necessary. We can say without fear of making a mistake that the MDP's firm decision to maintain its fighting position, a position also maintained by other leftist forces, has made the masses respond and follow us. Therefore, their action has become the most important and decisive political element in the current situation.

The fighting experience acquired by the masses and the expansion and strengthening of the growing struggle of the people as a whole against tyranny are the decisive elements in the progress toward Pinochet's defeat.

Lenin was right when he used to say that people learn through experience. The Chilean people have learned to fight fascism by using, in addition to traditional methods, new means, both peaceful and violent, which stimulate the creativity of the masses, imbue them with greater confidence in their own strength, and open up new prospects for struggle.

One decisive contribution to the fighting experience of the masses has been the development and implementation of our popular rebellion policy. Our party is also strengthening its role as the vanguard of the working class and the people. We make an effort to assimilate the experience of other peoples and adapt it to our own reality. We must point out that our struggle, which is original to some extent, could make a contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle being waged throughout the world and especially in Latin America.

The continuity of the struggle is the key to its success. To mention everything that the masses do every day would be too long a task. The truth is that no day goes by without something being done against fascism: land occupation by the destitute, student strikes, destabilizing actions, armed propaganda actions, meetings, hunger strikes, embassy takeovers, communiques. These measures must be stepped up because mass participation in these actions is another prerequisite for their success.

The creativity of the masses and their independent actions must be stimulated even further. Once all opposition forces are made to follow a single course of struggle, greater success is guaranteed.

We can say that the balance of power is rapidly tipping in favor of the people as national days of protest and nationwide strikes multiply. Nowadays it is possible to assess the entire scope of the struggle of the masses and we can decide what else should be done to stage even greater battles in the future.

To quote from the national conference's communique, fascism will not fall as a result of a single battle or the actions of a single sector of the opposition, but rather as the outcome of a series of large and small confrontations with the Chilean people leading to a state of national rebellion which will make it impossible for the tyrant to handle the situation and will pave the way for the final steps in the expulsion of the dictatorship and reestablishment of democracy.

One of the key elements for improving the quality of the struggle of the masses has been the implementation of new methods of struggle, which allow for a growing use of revolutionary popular violence against the violence unleashed by fascism.

Pinochet's stubborn grip on power, for which he has been stepping up his repressive measures, has convinced most of the nation that no agreement can be reached with him and that his attitude leaves only one way out of the dictatorship and toward democracy, that is, the way of popular rebellion, the way of confrontation between people and tyranny.

The hierarchy of the Catholic Church is doing its best to avoid a strong-arm solution. Quite honestly we must say that it is impossible to avoid it, and furthermore, that it is not up to the Communists, or the leftists, or the democratic forces, or the Chilean people in general, unless they are prepared to give up their struggle for freedom, which is not something that is likely to happen.

Fascism is brute force and Pinochet, a fascist dictator, is unwilling to listen to reason. In order to reestablish democracy, he must be overthrown and this can only be accomplished through the power of the people exercised in many ways. Thousands of combatants have been trained in the self-defense of the masses, especially in shantytowns and academic institutions. Barricades, Molotov cocktails, chains over wires to short-circuit them, hand grenades, and other means have become common tools.

The masses' desire to fight Pinochet compels them to use stones, slings, and tirebusters and to topple lightpoles using explosive devices and sometimes chisels and mallets. Streets are being blocked with trees, pieces of concrete, burning tires, garbage, and even household appliances. The regime has been forced to classify slings as weapons of war and include them in the law on arms control.

In Santiago alone the masses have destroyed or damaged over 60 police vehicles: armored vehicles, buses, and water cannons. There has also been a sharp rise in the number of injured Carabineros.

This strong fighting spirit prevailed during the national days of protest, during the regional stoppages and protests, during the occupation of the Puente Alto land plots where the residents of poor districts clashed repeatedly with the repressive forces and were defeated only because the Carabineros, who killed Comrade Julio Valencia and wounded many people, had better weapons.

Hundreds of people's combatants are being trained in actions that demand a great deal of fighting spirit, courage, daring, and considerable technical expertise. They topple high-tension pylons, destroy bridges, and damage oil pipes; they hamper the supply of power to industrial plants, capture arms for the people, pressure financial enterprises, which have become the targets of popular hatred, and even punish informers who work for the CNI [National Intelligence Center] and other repressive bodies.

These combatants risk their lives in actions that prove that the regime and its repressive apparatus are not invulnerable, as was shown by the bombs that exploded near the Diego Portales building and the Defense Ministry.

According to statistics supplied by the regime and published in the newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA on 18 November 1984, there were 1,889 destabilizing actions reported between September 1983 and October 1984.

These actions included: 1,138 bombings, 229 acts of sabotage, 163 armed robberies, 36 criminal attacks, and 47 major acts of sabotage. According to these very same statistics, the average monthly rate of this type of actions in these months was 243. [numbers as heard] The statistics also show that during the period in question, 208 persons were killed by the repressors.

This fighting experience the masses have acquired cannot be erased by implementing the state of siege or by stepping up repression. On the contrary, it provides the foundation for tipping the balance of power of favor of the opposition and toppling Pinochet.

This new state of mind allows us to seek the permanent mobilization of the masses that will destroy the repressive capabilities of the regime. As has been proven, Pinochet's minions invade shantytowns and strike against popular organizations whenever they are not fully mobilized. The regime's tactic is to isolate the most combative shantytowns, strike at the universities one by one, behead mass organizations by staging surprise raids on political or union headquarters, and arrest any combatant who should stand out, be it at his place or residence or at work.

The only means to break down the state of siege, defeat repression, and make life impossible for the tyrant are the state of permanent struggle of the masses and increasingly effective strong-arm actions. Through them we will exert pressure on the Armed Forces, create better conditions for all kinds of struggle, and move on to the next stage.

Yet another important and positive development that is taking place among the masses is the establishment of peole's unity and leadership organizations, in addition to those already in existence. Such is the case with the social coordination boards in shantytowns and poor districts, the committees for community defense, and the Rodriguez militias, which appeared during the latest strike and which more than anything else epitomize the fighting spirit of the masses and the prestige of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front among the people.

These militias are not part of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, but they do epitomize the belief in paramilitary struggle. They must be encouraged to grown and gain strength, and some though must be given to providing them with a structure, leadership, training, and logistics for the role they must play in the struggle of the masses.

The various cells of the Communist Party must stimulate the growth of Rodriguez militias by inviting independence fighters, especially young people from shantytowns and universities, to join them. We must also encourage the masses and teach them to build and obtain their own weapons, because no one can supply them from abroad.

We must gradually create a people's democratic power structure in the largest and most fighting sector's of the population, a structure capable of awakening the general support of the masses and of engaging them in permanent and multifaceted combat. These organizations must combine open and widespread activities with underground work so as to allow them to resist repressive onslaughts and lead the struggle under any circumstances whatsoever.

## CHERNENKO, OTHERS 'UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED'

LD271427 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] The Soviet people in the course of Sunday's elections expressed full approval of the political course of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet state aimed at preserving peace and improving living standards. This is said in the official statements of the electoral commissions which today made public the results of the elections to the parliaments in all the 15 constituent republics making up the Soviet Union.

All the candidates of the single bloc of Communists and non-communists received an absolute majority of votes. Konstantin Chernenko, Nikolay Tikhonov, and other Soviet leaders have been unanimously elected to the parliament of the Russian Federation, the biggest Soviet republic. 50.5 percent of the new parliament, that is 492 persons, are workers and farmers; over one-third are women, and more than one-fifth are young people. Sixty-four percent of the deputies have been elected for the first time. The proportion is about the same in the parliaments of the other soviet republics.

## KAPITONOV AWARDED FOR GREAT SERVICE ON BIRTHDAY

PM261007 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 February in its First Edition carries on page 2 a message of congratulations to "Comrade Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov" signed by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers. It reads as follows: "The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate you, Ivan Vasilevich, on your 70th birthday. We wish you a long life, good health, and further fruitful work for the benefit of the Soviet people and for the triumph of communism in our country."

The paper also carries underneath the congratulations the following decree:

"USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Comrade I.V. Kapitonov the Order of Lenin. "Comrade Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is awarded the Order of Lenin for great services to the Communist Party and Soviet state and in connection with his 70th birthday.

"K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"The Kremlin, Moscow, 22 February 1985."

## SHCHERBITSKIY TOURS DNEPROPETROVSK OBLAST

AU140923 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Excerpts] During his visit to Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, candidate deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, visited a number of labor collectives; spoke to party, administrative, and economic leaders, workers, and specialists; and inquired about the progress made in fulfilling the plans for economic and social development and the socialist pledges assumed for the final year of the 11th 5-year period. In the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom headquarters, Comrade Shcherbitskiy met obkom bureau members and leaders of the oblast's administrative and economic bodies.

A meeting was held with Dneprodzerzhinsk Gorkom bureau members and party aktivs.

Priymak, gorkom first secretary, and other leaders gave an account of the main results of the city's socioeconomic development in the current 5-year period and of the organizational and political guarantees for meeting the 1985 targets. During the meeting, the need was pointed out to make use of the growing labor productivity in industry, to realize fully the plans for applying new equipment, and to improve housing construction.

During a conversation held in the Verkhnedneprovskiy Raykom headquarters, attention was called to the fact that rural party organizations were now confronted with the responsible task to carry out cattle wintering at farms in an organized manner, and to ensure that cattle and poultry productivity further rises.

While in Dneprodzerzhinsk, Comrade Shcherbitskiy visited the Dneprovskiy Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical combine and inspected its converter shop whose planned capacity was reached ahead of schedule. It was pointed out that the collective's main efforts should be concentrated on further improving blast furnace output and raising the quality of production. At the Dneprodzerzhinsk Ordzhonikidze Coke-Chemical Plant, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary inquired about the measures taken by the board and the party committee to stabilize the work of the enterprise. While at the Bagley coke-chemical plant, he familiarized himself with the facilities which are being created there for the production of molded [formovanyy] coke. During the conversations at both enterprises, the need was emphasized to carry out on time the capital repair of equipment, and to absolutely fulfill the plans for the construction and assembly of new production facilities.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy inspected a new modern complex for ammonia production, which has an annual production capacity of 450,000 tons, and inquired about prospects for developing its production. At the Pridneprovskiy Chemical Plant, the enterprise leaders gave an account of the measures taken to accelerate scientific-technical progress, to apply waste-free technologies, to raise production efficiency, and to fulfill the long-term program for the collective's social development. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary visited a number of shops at the main enterprise of the Dnepropetrovsk Voroshilov Combine Plant Production Association and acquainted himself with the production and samples of new equipment.

While visiting industrial enterprises, Comrade Shcherbitskiy inquired about the state of organizational party and political educational work in the collectives, construction of houses, children's and other establishments, the organization of public catering and consumer services for the workers and employees. In Dneprodzerzhinsk, he acquainted himself with the general plan for the city development and inspected a new residential district on the left Dnepr bank.

On the tour, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by Boyko, Dnepropetrovsk Obkom first secretary, and Babich, oblispolkom chairman.

## ALIYEV TOURS ALTAY KRAY, VISITS ENTERPRISES

LD141938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Excerpt] During his visit to Altay Kray, Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who has been nominated by workers of the Altay as a candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Tsentralnyy constituency, visited a number of enterprises and institutions and toured rural areas.

At Barnaul Transport Engineering Works Comrade Aliyev inquired about the practical results of the economic experiment being carried out there and its influence on intensification of production and social development of the collective. The candidate for deputy familiarized himself with the output of consumer goods at Barnaul enterprises, visited one of the town markets, shops, and a semimanufactures combine. At the medical unit of Altay Engine Building Production Association, he inquired into matters of organization of medical services for the workers and measures to improve the operation of health institutions.

The contribution of Altay agricultural workers to the implementation of the USSR food program was the subject of conversations between Comrade Aliyev and workers and managers of the farms Barnaulskiy, Novaoltayskiy, Magistralnyy, and the Sibirskaya poultry factory.

Ways to improve the efficiency of the educational process were discussed when he visited Altay University and No 42 Secondary School in Barnaul. Comrade Aliyev had a meeting with party, administrative, and economic aktivs of the kray. Attention was focused on worthy preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, topical problems of the socioeconomic development of the Altay, and tasks arising from the decisions of the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Chernenko's instructions.

On his tour of the kray Comrade Akiyev was accompanied by Comrade (Berezhnyak), secretary of the Altay Kraykom, and Comrade (Meshenko), chairman of the krayispolkom.

JEWISH DISSIDENT DESCRIBES 'UNBEARABLE' GULAG LIFE

AU231651 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, Feb 23 (AFP) -- An inmate in an eastern Siberian prison camp describes life there as "unbearable," with the prisoners "starving" and "kept between life and death."

A letter by Zakhar Zunshein, a 34-year-old engineer from Riga, Latvia, was written a week ago and was released by his wife here today. Mr. Zunshein is serving a three-year term for "spreading anti-Soviet information," dissidents said. He was arrested three months ago after demonstrating to dramatize his request for a exist visa for Israel and was sentenced additionally to six months of solitary confinement for having held a 10-day hunger strike, they said.

Mr Zunshein, one of 2,000 inmates at Camp UK-272/40, in Irkutsk, near Lake Baykal, said the inmates must drink water from the heating system because there is no drinking water. The camp is overcrowded, with two beds for every five prisoners, the cells are "full of fleas and garbage," the toilet walls are covered with ice, laundry is changed every three weeks, the heating system often breaks down -- all conditions Mr. Zunshein described as "unliveable." The prisoners are periodically asked to pledge in writing to cooperate with the authorities and those who refuse are sent to the "homosexuals' quarters."

Mr. Zunshein has been denied his subscriptions of the MORNING STAR and L'HUMANITE, the newspapers of the British and French Communist Parties, though their distribution in the Soviet Union is normally unrestricted. Mr. Zunshein's wife, Tatiana, wrote to the editors of both papers to ask them to press the Soviet authorities for her husband's release. She argued that his denial of access to the papers "constitutes an attempt to discredit your newspapers by implicitly accusing them of spreading untrue and tendentious information with little credibility," she said in a letter that was also obtained today by AFP.

## POWER SUPPLY PROBLEMS IN KAZAKH SSR REPORTED

PM221421 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Feb 85 p 2

[V. Nikolayev article: "You Will Not Heat the City With an Order"]

[Text] At the end of last year the electricity supply of the Balkhash Mining and Smelting Combine sharply deteriorated. Equipment came to a standstill, the electrolytic vats were cut off, and the copper-smelting furnaces scarcely glowed. The losses amounted to millions of rubles.

The metallurgical workers looked hopefully at the smoking flues of the TETS nearby. It was working at full capacity, only its capacity was nothing like it was before -- it has been almost halved in recent years. The Karaganda power system, to which Balkhash is linked by two "bridges," was overloaded. These lines were built to improve the city's electric supply and compensate for disabled capacities. In December they did not supply power; they "pumped" it out of Balkhash.

The Balkhash TETS was built almost half a century ago -- it was the largest in Kazakhstan at the time. For many years the TETS has reliably supplied the city and combine with electricity and heat, and today its collective is regarded as a leading collective. On more than one occasion, it has occupied prize-winning positions in the competition among enterprises of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification.

But, as is known, equipment is liable to grow obsolete. More than half of it has been in operation since before the war. Several years ago the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification issued an order to dismantle and write off physically obsolete equipment. Three generators and two boilers have already been written off. As a result, steam productivity has sharply declined and electrical capacity has dropped by an amount equal to the total needs of the Balkhash Mining and Smelting Combine.

Apparently this decision was based on economic calculations, according to which it is more advantageous to supply cheap electricity from Ekibastuz via the Karaganda power system. A new electricity line was built linking Agadyr, Mointy, and Balkhash, but unfortunately this did not reduce the acuteness of the problem. There is still not enough power in the city.

Balkhash obtains heat and steam only from the TETS, which is already working at its limit now, but the city is growing, new residential districts are springing up, and a major hothouse farm has been created. Without steam it is impossible to bake ordinary bread, make ferroconcrete structures, or roll nonferrous metals.

Last year, the Karagandaenergo administration wrote an official letter to the city authorities warning them that, because of the shortage of heat capacity at the TETS, it could not agree to a heat supply for the residential district "B" in Balkhash. But the residential district is already being built. Then the consent previously given for a steam supply for a precast ferroconcrete plant was withdrawn, but the steam supply line is also being built and R700,000 have already been invested in it. A high-power heat supply line for the village of Ozernyy is also being built.

Is the situation which has been created the result of some objective power problems? Can these questions, which are vitally important for Balkhash, be resolved rapidly? It seems everything is in the hands of the power workers themselves.

In 1982 an order was issued by P. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, which in particular instructed the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and Karagandaenergo to carry out a careful analysis of the state of the main and auxiliary equipment of the Balkhash TETS and to elaborate specific measures to improve the enterprise's reliability. The retooling, modernization, and expansion of the TETS and also the city's heat supply system were envisaged. And until the completion of the modernization process, the republic's Ministry of Power and Electrification was to maintain the operational capacity of the old equipment.

The documentary groundwork for the station's modernization was carried out, but the document has now been waiting for approval for almost a year in the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification. And still to follow is approval at the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Gosplan, the technical design, the placement of orders for equipment, and the construction and installation work. How much time will this take, if the expenditure on modernization and expansion of the TETS is estimated at R120 million?

In these conditions the Balkhash TETS director, Boris Nikolayevich Dyu, insists on delaying the deadline for dismantling the worn-out equipment, but to do this means having to renew units. The Kazakh SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Main Administration for the Production of Spare Parts and the Repair of Electric Power Station Equipment -- in accordance with the minister's order -- should have determined the necessary volumes of repair and restoration work. However, effectively nothing has been done, and the "stopgap" method is no longer very successful. The TETS does not have enough spare parts for equipment, metal, or pipes. The plan to modernize high-pressure boilers so they can burn high-ash coal is gathering dust -- it has no material and technical backing.

The problem of operator cadres is also acute. On the same site as the TETS is the Balkhash Mining and Smelting Combine, where the workers' rayon wage coefficient is twice that of the power workers. For that reason specialists move to the neighboring enterprise. One of the points of the minister's order envisaged rectifying this disparity in wages, but even this has not been done.

Obviously, some workers in the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification must be reminded of the truism that it is not enough to issue a good order, it is also necessary to ensure its fulfillment. The Balkhash people have understood this with special force this freezing winter.

## BAM CONSTRUCTION CHIEF ANSWERS READERS' QUERIES

PM220937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[Interview with Hero of Socialist Labor K.V. Mokhortov, chief of the Baykal-Amur Mainline Construction Main Administration, by PRAVDA correspondent G. Yastrebtsov in response to readers' letters: "Baykal-Amur Mainline Railroad: After the Linkup" -- date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] "Last fall there was a lot in the newspapers about the fact that the Baykal-Amur Mainline Railroad [BAM] construction workers had linked the track running from east to west, thereby opening the entire route to through traffic. But construction did not end there. What are the BAM workers doing now?" (extract from a letter from R. Ibragimov in Makhachkala City).

"When you hear about the difficulties which those who are building BAM have to overcome and the many millions that have been spent on this project, you cannot help wondering: Was it really necessary to build this railroad?" (extract from a letter by O. Gnatenko from Kiev).

PRAVDA correspondent G. Yastrebtsov asked Hero of Socialist Labor K.V. Mokhortov, deputy minister of transport construction and chief of the BAM Construction Main Administration, to answer those readers' letters. Here is what he said:

BAM workers have already supplied customers with 50 million metric tons of assorted national economic freight and carried over 5 million passengers. BAM has been included in the economic estimates of the 5-year plan. Traffic here is increasing rapidly, by approximately 25-30 percent annually. Construction is continuing -- after all, less than one-half of the line is in permanent use. To date, the remainder is being used by occasional and factory traffic only.

BAM workers have been set new tasks in 1985. They have to being 278.8 km of main track into permanent operation on the Belbichinda to Nizhneangarsk-1 and Larba to Ust-Nyukzha sections. In addition, military railroad workers will be commissioning 325 km of track in the eastern region in the Shakhtaum-Bestuzhevo, Dipkun-Ponomarevo, and Fevralsk-Urgal sections.

The 5-year plan provides for the opening of the 337-km Tynda to Ust-Nyukzha stretch for permanent use in 1985, but since the 130-km open line section from Tynda to Larba was commissioned ahead of schedule last year, only 207 km of this section remains to be completed. By the end of the year 1,643 km of track will be in permanent use -- that is, 100 km more than one-half of BAM.

The BAM workers' other target is to electrify the railroad. They have to electrify 343 km out of the plan total of 756 km. The electrified section to be commissioned this year is the first of its kind of BAM. The installation of supports and the contact system began last year. Over 6,000 supports must now be installed, a contact system 565 km in length must be assembled, and a traction substation is to be built and equipment installed there. The completion date for this complex work depends not only on us, the transport constriction workers, of course, but also on the prompt supply of essential equipment by industrial enterprises and also by the client -- the Ministry of Railways.

As is well known, BAM construction workers have encountered very many obstacles when building tunnels, particularly the Severo-Muyskiy tunnel, the longest of them all. Work is continuing despite complex mining and geological conditions, and we plan to begin traffic through the Kodar tunnel no later than this year.

We shall also be continuing to equip the route with ancillary facilities. We have to build stations, locomotive and freight car depots, and auxiliary facilities. It is particularly important to hold on to experienced cadres on the construction sites, to create the conditons for the families of BAM workers to live there and to provide them with well equipped housing, and to build cultural, consumer, and social facilities at a more vigorous pace.

In the next few years the volume of housing and civil construction is to almost double, and apartment blocks with an area of around 650,000 square meters and schools, kindergartens, and creches are to be commissioned. All this makes it necessary to change the emphasis in our work by considerably increasing the capacity of the general-purpose construction organizations on BAM. There is an increasing need for building materials and above all rolled metal, cement, bricks, glass and sanitary ware.

AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS PRESENTED

OW212242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0405 GMT 16 Feb 85

["Political Observer's Talk" presented by A.Z. Ivashchenko]

[Excerpts] Good evening, comrades; we shall talk today about the reorganization of agricultural management; the formation of agro-industrial associations, their experiences and problems; and about fulfilled and unfulfilled tasks. This time my partners in the discussion will be your letters and also statements by specialists made at different times, different places, and on different aspects.

We have been asked to explain in an easily comprehensible manner why, in the organization of production, there was a need for the radical changes demanded by the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which adopted the county's food program. The kolkhozes are still the same, the machinery is still the same, and the specialists are also the same. Then what, in the first place, must be changed?

Soon, 3 years will have passed since May 1982. There have been changes, but we wish there had been more and that we felt them in stores, the markets, and at our tables. What are the prospects in this connection for the near term? Let us examine what we have and where it is.

For a long time I have been following the affairs of several rural regions and have written about them. In those areas, as everywhere else, there prevailed and is still found the so-called multibranch production. Is it possible to keep a costly assortment of machinery and specialists if there are only 40 hectares under beets at a kolkhoz? The same applies to tomatoes or potatoes.

And there were defects in the specialization of production. During one of my visits to the Don region, I was surprised to learn that in Azovskiy Rayon there are 20 sovkhozes subordinated to different organizations. The poultry industry administration had nothing to do with apples; the canneries administration, with wheat; every trust imposed its own line and dictated its plans; and the rayon agricultural administration had only 10 kolkhozes under its jurisdiction. Most worrying was the fact that both the kolkhozes and the sovkhozes were simply powerless in their relations with their numerous partners.

Here is what our old acquaintance Mikhail Grigoryevich Vagin, Gorkiy chairman, says about the Selkhoztekhnika union, and I point out that he did not speak some time ago but today after reconstruction.

[Begin Vagin video recording] And now the large repair base, repair plants begin to be concerned with affairs which do not concern them, affairs which have no relation to agriculture. They accept jobs on the side, produce different goods, and use materials intended for agriculture. [end recording]

[Ivashchenko] I remember how until recently relations were formed between kolkhozes and sovkhozes with their partners and management organs. We are moving away from things of the past, although with difficulty. The point of reference can be seen from facts quoted in letters. A group of kolkhoz chairmen in Tula Oblast have many bitter complaints about farms not having been relieved from petty tutelage, despite the fact that party and government documents many times condemned the practice of republican ministries, through oblast and rayon services, imposing plans concerning sowing areas, numbers of livestock, instructions on quantities and when to plant potatoes and vegetables, and incidences of vegetables not being bought and large quantities of potatoes and fruit rotting in the fall.

Kolkhoz chairmen think that the cost accounting system will become an effective lever only if proper relations are established with organizations and administrations serving agriculture. They are not secondary links, not rear services, their role has grown immeasurably in past years and continues to grow.

This is why we are so concerned with the issues of mutual relations with partners in all the aspects: economic, financial, and moral.

(Abrasimov), chairman of Gorshikha Kolkhoz in Yaroslavl Oblast says "ours is a pedigreed stock farm and it would seem that the whole economy ought to be built around improving the herd. But no, they tell us down to a hectare how much and what to plant, so we have to wriggle out, find roundabout ways to produce feed and increase the numbers of pedigreed livestock."

How is it possible to progress if during the year, the Selkhoztekhnika organization charged 55 million rubles' worth of services? Strong farms tried to do without it. As a result of such activity the Selkhoztekhnika organization extracted an average of almost 200,000 rubles from other farms. The majority of the farms receiving services are suffering losses, while the Selkhoztekhnika organization's profits exceeded 4 million rubles during the year.

Every day, life will make an ever stricter assessment of the work of managers of all echelons not according to their words but only according to their deeds, and this will produce results and have an effect on their responsibility, initiative, business ability, and enterprise.

## SELKHOZTEKHNIKA COLLEGIUM MEETS, DISCUSSES TASKS

PM221215 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Report by V. Biryukov: "The Duty of Selkhoztekhnika Collectives"]

[Text] An enlarged joint session of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] Collegium and the Agricultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee Presidium was held yesterday. It discussed the work results of the system's enterprises and organizations in 1984 and the tasks of the final year of the 5-year plan in light of the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches.

USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika Chairman L.I. Khitrun delivered a report. It was noted at the session that last year the collectives of Selkhoztekhnika as a whole coped with their targets and contract pledges on production and technical services for agriculture and other agro-industrial complex sectors. The process of improvement of economic relations with farms has continued. In conjunction with kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the system's enterprises and organizations have channeled their efforts into achieving high final results in arable farming and livestock raising.

One of the chief sources of the steady improvement in crop yields and livestock unit productivity is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the countryside and the introduction of new machinery and progressive industrial techniques of cultivating agricultural crops.

The attention of the session participants was drawn to the need to make better use of the material and technical potential created at Selkhoztekhnika enterprises and to introduce the latest scientific and technical achievements, including machine tools with program control, robots and manipulators, flexible, adjustable systems, and automatic control systems, into production.

The unsatisfactory use of available production capacities, violations of technological discipline, and other shortcomings in labor and production organization have led to a lag in a number of oblasts when it comes to preparing equipment for spring fieldwork. The collegium session stressed that the prompt and high-quality implementation of all work connected with preparing for and carrying out a well organized spring sowing is a matter of paramount importance. The task is to ensure that about 92 percent of the tractors and 80 percent of the grain-harvesting combines are ready by 1 April and all the feed-harvesting machines are ready 1 month before feed procurement starts and to improve the quality of repair work and servicing during fieldwork.

Today the efforts of all kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' partners in the agro-industrial complex must be directed toward the successful wintering of livestock. We cannot accept a situation where, through the fault of Selkhoztekhnika associations, it was said at the session, the servicing of feed preparation plants and livestock units is in many cases unsatisfactory and equipment is standing idle. Frequently, the livestock raising and feed production facilities handed over to farms have major defects.

Unswerving observance of contract discipline is one of the main indicators of the activity of Selkhoztekhnika enterprises and organizations. But, as the speakers noted, in some places contracts have still to be concluded. At the moment kolkhoz and sovkhoz applications for material and technical facilities and work on technical and production services for farms in 1986 are being collected, analyzed, and generalized at the local level. The task is to prevent past mistakes, where agriculture's service needs have not been fully ascertained and the application campaign itself has been excessively protracted by certain rayon Selkhoztekhnika bodies.

The paramount task of Selkhoztekhnika enterprises and organizations is to bring into play all the reserves for improving the effectiveness of work on propaganda and introduction of new equipment, mechanization and electrification of agricultural production, organization of repairs and servicing for machinery and tractors and equipment belonging to livestock units and complexes and of material and technical supply, and on the provision of mechanized and transport services.

The collegium session was addressed by A.D. Budyka, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department. It was attended by I.I. Skiba, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, and senior officials of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, and ministries and departments.

## HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL EXPEDITION OF 5 SHIPS RETURNS

OW210545 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Savitskiy video report, including interview with expedition chief A.D. Nelezin]

[Text] A detachment of scientific research ships of the Far East Hydrometeorological Service has returned to Vladivostok from a major complex expedition.

[Begin Savitskiy report] All five vessels that took part in the expedition moored at their home berths. At sea, more often than not they were separated by hundreds of miles. However, studies were done simultaneously, and according to a single program. Four systems -- an oceanographic, aerological, meteorological, and actinometric -- operated in all the vessels, which were very well equipped. Using them, the scientists studied the area of the Kuroshi current in the northwest Pacific.

One of the energy active zones of the world's oceans is located there. According to the theory of Soviet scientistis, the more intensive processes of interaction of the ocean and the atmosphere, which occur at these points, affect the climate and facilitate the formation of various elemental phenomena.

[Begin Nelezin recording] The basic task of our expedition was to study, over the fall-winter period, the interaction of the ocean and the atmosphere in the Kurashio areas. This expedition was sent to solve the basic tasks of the Razrez program, which provides for the study of short-term climatic changes in order to understand these phenomena. Our expedition obtained many interesting results on the thermodynamic structure of the sea and the study of the interaction of the ocean and atmosphere. In particular, certain previously unknown elements of the circulation of seas were established, which in general is a good support for our fishing forecasts. The data obtained during the voyage was (?operationally) processed and analyzed. [end recording] [end report]

## BRIEFS

MANGYSHLAK CENTRAL TV RECEPTION -- Inhabitants of the town of Novyy Uzen in Mangyshlak Oblast, Kazakhstan, have been given the possibility of receiving Central Television programs. A Moskva complex of space communications, introduced at the electorate's request, has begun operating here. It has guaranteed stable transmission of Central and republican television programs on three channels. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Feb 85 LD]

ZHANAARKINSKIY COLOR TV RECEPTION -- Television programs in color are being received by the inhabitants of Zhanaarkinskiy Rayon in Central Kazakhstan. A Moskva space communications complex, including a powerful transmitter, began operating there today. It provides reliable reception of color programs. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Feb 85 LD]

WRANGEL TV RECEIVING STATIONS -- A Moskva satellite TV ground receiving station has come into operation on the polar island of Wrangel. Similar antennas have been put up in the last few months in several villages and towns of Chukotka. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 25 Feb 85 LD]

AFP: SOURCES SAY OGARKOV COMMANDS WESTERN THEATER

AU271012 Paris AFP in English 1003 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, Feb 27 (AFP) -- Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, 67, the outspoken former Soviet Army chief of staff and first deputy defence minister sacked last September, has been given a lower command over one of four recently revived military operation theaters, diplomatic sources said today.

Marshal Ogarkov has taken over as head of the western section which Western specialists say extends from the western part of the Soviet Union through Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia, the sources said. The four sections which existed during the Second World War and have recently been reactivated, are thought to come under the direct authority of the General Staff. Their commanders, according to Western analysts, are one step below deputy defence minister.

The name of Marshal Ogarkov, who has been rarely cited in the press since his downgrading, appeared today in the Army newspaper RED STAR in an insert announcing the death of a general in a car accident.

The last time his name was mentioned was on January 25 when RED STAR said he attended a meeting of Soviet troops in East Germany. However, the paper did not specify his new functions. Six weeks before that, he signed a historical article in a monthly magazine.

Marshal Ogarkov's dismissal last autumn is believed to have been motivated by concern over the deteriorating health of then Defence Minister Dmitriy Ustinov who died on December 20. Diplomats here said the political leadership was unhappy about the prospect of Marshal Ustinov being succeeded by Marshal Ogarkov who was widely regarded as too brilliant and overindependent.

The commanders of the other three sectors are General Ivan Tretyak, 62, who has held command since May 1976 of the Far Eastern military region, General Ivan Gerasimov, 64, head of the South Western region since 1975 and General Yuriy Maksimov, 60, who heads the South Eastern military region.

OGARKOV, OTHER MILITARY LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY

PM271148 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Feb 85 Second Edition p 4

[V.I. Semenchukov obituary]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Vladimir Ilich Semenchukov, member of the CPSU since 1960, has been killed in a car crash while carrying out his duties. The Soviet Army has lost an experienced commander whose entire conscious life was one of devoted service to the motherland and the great cause of the Communist Party.

V.I. Semenchukov was born 11 June 1936 in Vitebsk, the son of a worker. After completing his training at the USSR Armed Forces General Staff K.Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy, he commanded subunits. In 1984 he was appointed to a responsible command post.

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.A. Yepishev, V.F. Tolubko, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, S.G. Gorshkov, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, N.V. Ogarkov, B.P. Utkin, M.M. Zaytsev, A.D. Lizichev, G.F. Krivosheyev.

FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENT ON USSR ARMY, NAVY DAY

## Sokolov Presents Awards

PM251157 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Feb 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Lofty Awards Presented"]

[Text] On 23 February, on instructions from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR defense minister, presented a large group of servicemen with lofty state awards of the USSR. These awards mark their successes in the building and consolidation of the Armed Forces, in combat and political training, in the maintenance of a high level of combat readiness in the troops and naval forces, and in the mastering of complex new equipment.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov conveyed to the recipients congratulations from Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the USSR Defense Council. The USSR's defense minister stressed that this award is a new manifestation of the concern and attention displayed for the Armed Forces by the Communist Party Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and all our people. On behalf of all Armed Forces servicemen, he expressed sincere thanks for this constant concern and attention.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov warmly congratulated the award recipients and all those present on the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy and wished them good health and happiness, and further successes in military labor for the consolidation of the Armed Forces' combat might and the benefit of their beloved motherland.

The following were present at the presentation of the awards: Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense Minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Army General Ye.P. Ivanovskiy, and Aviation Marshal A.N. Yefimov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; Army General V.L. Govorov; Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov; and Army General I.N. Shkadov.

## Marshal Tolubko Article

PM261309 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Hero of Socialist Labor Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister: "Guarding Peace and Socialism"]

[Excerpts] On 23 February our country, its valiant servicemen, and its friends abroad will celebrate the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. Created by the Communist Party and the great Lenin to defend the revolutionary gains of the world's first socialist state, they have traveled a long, glorious, and heroic path of struggle and victories. Today, when the international situation remains complex and tense through the fault of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, the Soviet Armed Forces act as a mighty guarantee of universal peace and a reliable shield across the path of the aggressive strivings of the instigators of a new world war.

This year's holiday of the Army and Navy of the Land of the Soviets is particularly remarkable. It will be celebrated in the year of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the year of active preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, and on the eve of the elections to union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets.

The voters' meetings with leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state have demonstrated with renewed strength the unbreakable unity of party and people and the nationwide support and unanimous approval for the party's course of further improving developed socialism, ensuring peace, and easing tension.

Servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces, as all Soviet people, totally and fully approve the policy of their beloved party. They are clearly aware of their role and position in solving the tasks facing our society and are concentrating their efforts on the further improvement of combat skills and the enhancement of vigilance and combat readiness. The all-Army socialist competition under the slogan "Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!", initiated by frontranking servicemen's collectives from all branches of the Armed Forces, is broadening daily. The personnel from the unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel T. Mayakov are the stalwarts of the competition within the Strategic Rocket Forces.

Ever since the moment of its birth the Land of the Soviets has never been a threat to anyone. Lenin's Decree on Peace was its first legislative act. Nevertheless, from the very first days of its existence, working people in the young Soviet Republic had to defend the gains of the revolution weapon in hand. The Great Patriotic War was the supreme trial of our Armed Forces.

The Soviet Union's role in the liberation of Europe's peoples from fascist slavery cannot be belittled. Our Armed Forces and our people crushed fascism and saved the world from the brown plague. The outcome of World War II is a grim and unforgettable lesson of history and a terrible warning to today's lovers of military adventures. The Communist Party and the Soviet state are consistently and persistently following a peace-loving foreign policy and are waging an active struggle for peace and for peoples' freedom and independence. This policy encounters the approval and recognition of all progressive forces in the world, but the world situation remains alarming and dangerous, as before. The reactionary forces of imperialism and the U.S. Administration continue to follow their adventurist course aimed at attaining military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries and to whip up tension in different regions of the globe. Under these circumstances we must be constantly ready to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and repulse the aggressor.

Speaking at Moscow's "Serp i Molot" Plant 29 April 1984, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "While military and political tension exists, while a nuclear missile threat by the United States and the NATO countries is hanging over our country, we must keep our powder dry and be always on guard....

"The party Central Committee and the Soviet Government are aware of their supreme responsibility to the people. June 1941 will not be repeated! Immediate retribution will befall any aggressor. Let this be known by all, both our friends and our enemies!"

Loyal to Lenin's behest, the CPSU is constantly concerned to ensure that, in terms of their technical equipment, organizational structure, and the level of personnel training and education, the Army and Navy meet the requirements of the modern tasks of defending the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the entire socialist community.

The Soviet Armed Forces today have strategic and operational-tactical nuclear weapons, missile and air-defense missile complexes, the latest combat aircraft and tanks, sophisticated artillery systems, radio electronic and other electronic equipment for different purposes, automated control systems, and computing and problem-solving equipment. This awesome combat equipment and these weapons are in the hands of skilled and reliable servicemen, boundlessly loyal to the CPSU and the Soviet motherland. They all possess remarkable moral, political, and combat qualities and great military skills. Today the Army and the Navy are joined by educated young people -- almost all soldiers and sergeants, sailors and petty officers have higher, secondary, or incomplete secondary education. A large proportion of the officers corps in the Soviet Armed Forces consists of people under the age of 30, and more than 70 percent of them have higher military or specialized military education.

Today's generation of Soviet servicemen is loyal to the traditions of their fathers and grandfathers, who fought for victory 40 years ago. When required by the fatherland or by international duty, they perform this duty with honor, accomplishing feats worthy of the military glory of elder generations. Last year the Soviet Army and Navy Komsomol organization was awarded the Order of the Red Banner in recognition of great services in the armed defense of the socialist fatherland and of bravery and heroism displayed by Komsomol member servicemen in battles for the motherland.

The Strategic Rocket Forces are vigilantly serving within the united combat ranks of our fatherland's armed defenders. For over 25 years now the expressive words of the slogan "Start combat duty in order to safeguard the security of our motherland, the USSR!" have been echoing at the positions held by our units and subunits. This combat task is particularly important. It requires from each team member utmost precision, unflagging attention, great technical knowledge, and military skills. The high degree of combat readiness of Rocket Forces servicemen makes it possible to activate instantaneously the mighty complex of forces and facilities capable of reliably protecting the country from any threat, regardless of where it may originate or of the means and methods used for the purpose. There is no first "disarming" strike which can, as our enemies calculate, deprive us of the potential to punish the aggressor.

Such levels of combat readiness are not reached automatically. They can be reached only through the utmost moral and physical exertion of Rocket Forces servicemen and their ability to constantly maintain the highest standards in line with the modern requirements of military work. All military and political training and all ideological education and party political work are subordinated to this.

The Soviet Armed Forces stand guard over peace shoulder to shoulder with the armies of the countries of the Warsaw Pact, whose 30th anniversary is this year. Their strength and might originate from the unbreakable unity with the people and the leadership by Marxist-Leninist parties. Throughout their entire history Soviet servicemen have sacredly fulfilled their duty in defending the gains of the Great October and their people's peaceful and creative labor.

## General Govorov TV Talk

LD232218 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1620 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Video talk by Army General Govorov, USSR deputy minister of defense, chief inspector of the USSR Ministry of Defense, Hero of the Soviet Union -- identified by caption; live or recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: Among the glorious dates in the heroic history of the Soviet state, one of the most splendid is 23 February, Soviet Army and Navy Day.

This holiday, which is one of the whole people, was established to commemorate the beginning of the mass mobilization of the working people for the defense of the socialist fatherland and the widespread formation of the first units and detachments of the new army, which put up courageous resistance against imperialist Germany. Marking the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, again and again we pay tribute to the wisdom and far-sightedness of the Communist Party. It was the Party of Communists which, with Vladimir Ilich Lenin at its head, created and cherished the Armed Forces, pride and glory of our people, the true guardian of the gains of the Great October Revolution.

The 67th anniversary of our glorious Armed Forces has coincided in time with an important event in the public and political life of the Soviet people and its servicemen -- the elections to the supreme soviets of the republics and to the local soviets of people's deputies. The outstanding achievements of our people in communist construction and everything that rightly makes up the object of our pride has become possible thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

Turning to the history of the birth of the Soviet Armed Forces, we see how Lenin's instruction that no revolution is worth anything if it is incapable of defending itself, became a concrete matter of revolutionary practice through the titantic efforts of the party of Bolsheviks. Having come into being as an army of workers and peasants who had freed themselves, our Armed Forces ensured the defense of the revolutionary gains of the working people. The servicemen of the young Soviet republic covered themselves in unprecedented glory during the fighting and the battles against the united forces of international imperialism and internal counterrevolution. More than a generation of our Soviet people has been brought up on the feats of the first Red Army and Red Navy men. Their traditions are being multiplied by the present armed defenders of the homeland.

During the fierce engagements of the civil war, which lasted more than 3 years, the Red Army routed select hordes of White Guards and troops from numerous interventionists. The excellent qualities of Soviet military organization; the devotion of the Army to its people, the party, and the ideals of communism; the high level of discipline; the iron steadfastness; and the greatest self-sacrifice of servicemen and commanders were demonstrated. The superiority of the Soviet social system over the capitalist system was demonstrated even in those years. The Red Army fought for the radical interests of the working people and for the elimination of social and national oppression. It relied upon the firm alliance of the workers and peasants and the friendship of working people of different nationalities. All of this of course gave rise to heroism and steadfastness.

The defeat of the White Guards and the interventionists showed convincingly the inexhaustible force of the socialist revolution and the great vitality of the proletarian state and its Armed Forces. After the victorious completion of the civil war our people were able to concentrate their efforts on peaceful economic and cultural construction. But under conditions of hostile capitalist encirclement, the Soviet people were faced with two main tasks: The first, that of building socialism; the second, of ensuring its defense by force of arms. Foreseeing the possibility of a military clash between the forces of imperialism, the Communist Party correctly and far-sightedly determined its own military policy; It prepared the country and the Armed Forces in good time and in an all-around way to repel aggression.

The war against German fascism was an extremely great trial for the Soviet people. This was the greatest armed offensive by the strike force of imperialism against the world's first socialist state. The Soviet Armed Forces entered into mortal combat with a dangerous, perfidious, and strong enemy, which had at its disposal the resources of almost the whole of Western Europe.

Grinding down select fascist divisions, the servicemen of the Army and Navy selflessly defended Soviet soil.

Unparalleled courage was displayed during the first days of the war by the defenders of our borders, of the Brest fortress, of Peremyshl, of Libava, and other cities. The party transformed the country into a single fighting unit. It implanted in the consciousness of the people an unshakable confidence in victory and in the triumph of the just cause. The party slogan: All for the front, all for victory! became a law of the life of Soviet people.

The victory of Soviet troops near Moscow was of enormous military and political importance. Here the Hitlerites suffered their first major defeat during World War II. It was here that the myth of the invincibility of the German Wehrmacht was dispelled. Crushing blows against the enemy were delivered by our troops near Stalingrad and in the Caucasus. With the victory on the Volga, the strategic initiative passed firmly and finally into the hands of the Soviet High Command. The mass expulsion of the occupiers from the boundaries of our homeland began.

In the battle near Kursk and in the subsequent engagements on the Dnepr, the radical turning point in the course of the war against fascist Germany was completed and consolidated. Major offensive operations by Soviet Armed Forces led to many peoples of Europe being delivered from the fascist yoke and ended in the storming of Berlin. In celebrating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Bucharest, Sofia, Belgrade, Warsaw, and Budapest from the Hitlerite invaders, the peoples of the fraternal countries express their recognition to Soviet servicemen who carried out an unparalleled patriotic and international feat.

In its character and scale, the Great Patriotic War was truly a war of all the people. The main creator of victory was the entire Soviet people. Led by the Party of Communists, they carried upon their shoulders all the deprivations and all the adversity of the most severe of the wars in the history of our fatherland, and won a great victory. The leader and the organizer of the historic victory over Hitlerite Germany was the Communist Party. With its multifaceted activity it ensured the firm unity of the political and military leadership, the unity of the Army and the people, of the front and of the rear. The Communist Party itself became a genuinely combatant party. Its best sons were on the most dangerous and decisive sectors of the struggle against the enemy. By personal example of courage and fearlessness, by their passionate party words, they rallied the ranks in the Army and Navy, incited in the serviceman an utmost hatred of the enemy, and raised their morale and inspired them to great feats.

A most important feature of the Great Patriotic War and the display of mass heroism, unprecedented in history. More than 7 million Soviet servicemen -- representing all nationalities and ethnic groups in our country -- were awarded orders and medals for courage and valor. More than 11,500 people were given the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union. The servicemen of the Armed Forces carried out feats unknown in the history of any other army in the world.

The victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism was achieved through the common efforts of the peoples and armies of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition, by all freedom-loving peoples, to whose courage in this struggle we pay due tribute. The main, decisive, front of World War II, however, was the Soviet-German front. The glory of the Soviet warrior and liberator will not decline over the centuries, nor will the feat achieved by those who toiled in the rear during the difficult years of the last war.

The burdens and deprivation which those who took part in the civil war and the Great Patriotic War bore upon their shoulders were incredibly great.

It is for this reason that the veterans of the Armed Forces enjoy such enormous respect among the Soviet people. They gave the best years of their life, and many of them gave the whole of their conscious life, to the difficult and noble cause, the service of the socialist fatherland in the ranks of its defenders. And today, as we celebrate the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, we say to the veterans, the living bearers of the glorious revolutionary, fighting, and labor traditions, the highest words of thanks and recognition.

The results of the Great Patriotic War are a stern and unforgettable lesson of history. It is a convincing testimony to the strength and the invincibility of socialism and a terrible warning to aggressive circles of imperialism and to various people who are fond of adventures. Its historic significance lies in the fact that a war must be fought against before it breaks out. It is essential to raise vigilance on the part of the peoples, to preserve and multiply the gains of socialism, to strengthen the country's military might, and to maintain the Army and Navy in a state of constant combat readiness.

Under the difficult conditions of the international situation, the Soviet people are faced with carrying out peaceful, creative tasks. The aggressiveness of the imperialist states, led by the United States, is growing. U.S. and NATO strategists are obsessed by their desire to secure military superiority over the USSR and the countries of the Warsaw Pact. Striving for peace, and acting consistently in the name of peace, our party Central Committee and the Soviet Government will continue tirelessly to display concern for strengthening the defense capability of our country. Soviet people can be firmly confident that any attempts by imperialism to decide the dispute with socialism in its own favor with the help of military force are doomed to failure. The Army and Navy are now equipped with modern weapons and military equipment. They have personnel that are infinitely dedicated to the cause of communism and military cadres who are highly trained.

Today's servicemen are genuine masters of the miltiary art. Winter training is now in full swing in the Armed Forces. Combat tasks and political training are being solved successfully. Field, air, and sea training of troops and naval forces is growing. Servicemen persistently master the weapons entrusted to them in the science of winning victory. Socialist competition, under the slogan, "Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress," has been widely unfolded everywhere. There is no doubt that new successes in the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and of the instructions of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on questions concerning raising vigilance and combat readiness of the Army and Navy will be achieved during the current year. Soviet servicemen are meeting the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy with new achievements in combat and political training. In a single combat formation with the servicemen of the armies of the Warsaw Pact states, they maintain a high level of vigilance and are always ready to carry out with honor their patriotic and international duty.

Dear comrades, I congratulate you on this holiday.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

PM261329 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Feb 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Pride of the People"]

[Text] Tomorrow is the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. By a good tradition the USSR Armed Forces' birthday is celebrated in our country as a nationwide holiday.

Soviet people express profound respect and love for those who in the cruel battles against the enemies defended the freedom and independence of the beloved fatherland, and they solemnly honor today's defenders of the motherland who indefatigably guard peace and socialism.

This year's Army and Navy anniversary is being celebrated at an important time -- in the year of active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and of the 40th anniversary of the trimphant conclusion of the Great Patriotic War and on the eve of the elections to union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets. All this lends a special complexion to the deeds and thoughts of urban and rural workers and Army and Navy servicemen. The meetings between candidate deputies and voters now under way are a vivid demonstration of the indissoluble unity of the party and people, of ardent support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, and of Soviet people's determination to scale new heights in improving developed socialism and strengthening the country's economic and defense might.

Created, educated, and led by the Communist Party, our Armed Forces share the life and interests of the whole people. Describing our Army, V.I. Lenin said that it is not isolated from the people but most closely linked with them, and that the Army is called on to protect the gains of the revolution, our people's power, the soviets of soldiers', workers', and peasants' deputies, and the entire new and genuinely democratic system from all the people's enemies. Since their inception our Army and Navy have fulfilled and continue to fulfill with honor their lofty destiny.

This was shown convincingly by the civil war. The selflessness and courage of the first defenders of October evoked profound gratitude among the country's working people and were highly appreciated by the party. "Your feats and sacrifices," the ninth party congress' greetings to the Red Army and the Red Navy said, "will never be forgotten by the Russian people or workers throughout the world."

Our Armed Forces covered themselves with everlasting glory in the harsh years of the Great Patriotic War. The perfidious enemy struck a monstrously powerful blow against the Land of the Soviets. But our Army and Navy, led by the Leninist party and relying on the mighty support of all the people, not only endured this blow but also reduced to ashes the Hitlerite war machine and fittingly fulfilled their patriotic and international mission. A total of 607 enemy divisions were routed and captured on the Soviet-German front. This single fact eloquently testifies to the scale of the battle against fascism and the force of the spirit and skill of Soviet servicemen.

The language of statistics is usually considered to be dry, but it is impossible to view without emotion figures which record the heights of an unprecedented historical feat. Over 7 million Soviet servicemen -- representatives of all categories of troops and sons and daughters of all our country's nations and ethnic groups -- were awarded orders and medals for their heroism on the battlefield. More than 11,630 of the bravest were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Over 10,900 times during the war regiments and divisions were awarded orders, many of them several times. What lies behind each of these figures is the supreme courage of Soviet servicemen, for whom there is nothing higher than the freedom and independence of the motherland.

The immortal feats of the heroes are not just part of history. "For whole generations of Soviet people," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, "they will always be an inspiring example of loyalty to patriotic, military duty."

In the ranks of our Armed Forces today are the sons and grandsons of those who fought to the death at the walls of Moscow and Leningrad and whose combat path led from Stalingrad to Berlin.

The present defenders of the motherland demonstrate their loyalty to the heroic traditions of the Army and the people by selfless martial labor, skillfully controlling the most complex combat vehicles, missile complexes, radioelectronic systems, nuclear submarines, and supersonic aircraft [vozdushnyye korabli]. And when the fatherland and their international duty demand it, they perform feats worthy of the military glory of their fathers and grandfathers.

The main thing to which Soviet servicemen devote their efforts is ensuring high vigilance and constant combat readiness. This is urgently required both by the experience of history and by the contemporary international situation. In recent years imperialism has been making desperate attempts to change the established military-strategic balance in its own favor and to secure military superiority over socialism. Having declared a "crusade" against our country and its allies, reactionary imperialist circles, primarily in the United States, are gambling on force and fueling the arms race. The militarist, adventurist U.S. and NATO course is being accompanied by the fanning of "psychological" warfare against the socialist community states.

Soviet servicemen have just one response to this -- to keep their powder dry and do everything necessary to reliably defend the gains and creative labor of the Soviet people and the interests of their motherland. The desire to justify the high trust of the people and worthily fulfill their sacred duty finds concrete expression in the achievements of personnel in combat and political training and in the competition under the motto "Our selfless martial labor for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!" In many military collectives, especially the units and ships which initiated the competition, a considerable amount has been done in the winter training period to improve field, air, and naval training, master the weapons, and strengthen discipline and organization.

The political enthusiasm and businesslike activeness of the Army and Navy personnel makes it possible to consolidate and develop the successes that have been achieved, eliminate shortcomings that still exist, and scale new heights in combat improvement. The efforts of commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations must be directed toward this. There is no more responsible duty and task, USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov notes, than to mobilize all the forces, energy, and will of all servicemen in order to ensure the constant high combat readiness of subunits to immediately fulfill combat tasks and rigorously fulfill military duty and the military oath.

Our Army and Navy, thanks to the party's tireless concern and the Soviet people's selfless labor, have everything necessary to successfully fulfill the tasks set them. Soviet people know that everything created by the people is reliably protected by the valiant USSR Armed Forces. The servicemen of the Land of the Soviets, true to the cause of the Communist Party and their motherland and in a single formation with the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact armies, are always ready to fulfill with honor their patriotic and international duty.